Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer.

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BY SAMUEL H. DAVIS,
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TERMS.

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PEORIA is situated on the Illinois river, 200 miles above St. Louis; population 1800; taverns 4; stores 25; with the various kinds of mechanics.

AGENTS.

Illinois.	Wyoming, C. H. Minor.
Alton, J. R. Woods.	*Wisconsin.*
Bernadotte, J. L. Sharp.	Bloomington, A. Ogilvie.
Galena, R. W. Carson.	Cassville, J. H. D. Street.
Knoxville, J. G. Sanburn.	*Maryland.*
Lewistown, E. D. Rice.	Oldtown, John Reed.
Monmouth, D. M'Neill, jr.	*Virginia.*
Oquawka, J. B. Patterson.	Middletown, D. S. Danner
Princeton, W. R. Swinerton.	Moorefield, D. Vanmeter.
Rock Island, Miles Conway.	Paris, Isaac Settle.
Rushville, John Scripps.	Wheeling, Pollock & Ott.
Washington, E. A. Whipple.	Winchester, Isaac Russell.

NORTH-WESTERN GAZETTEER.

PEORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1838.

In giving the following well written description of one of the most important points on the Illinois river a place in our Gazetteer, we take occasion to say to the writer that we shall gladly receive the promised continuation, or indeed any thing from him upon subjects of this character.—We have never been at Ottawa, but we have no reason to question, from all we have heard, that this description is at all over drawn. Ottawa must attract capitalists and business men, and when the canal is finished, if not before, become a great manufacturing place. In another column of this page will be seen a notice of a paper mill in contemplation there or in the neighborhood, though we look upon this as but one of a great number of factories which a few years will place there:

OTTAWA,
Seat of justice of La Salle county, Ill.

To the editor of the Peoria North-Western Gazetteer:

SIR: I discover by your paper of the 16th ult. that you have fallen into an error in relation to the population of this town, and deem it proper that you should be informed thereof, that you may, as I doubt not you will, take the earliest opportunity to correct it.* Instead of containing a population of only 400, Ottawa numbers not far from *a thousand* inhabitants; certainly more than double the number you state. Having made this correction, I shall be permitted, I trust, to make a few remarks in relation to the early settlement, substantial improvement, and natural advantages of this place.

History.

La Salle county was organized, and Ottawa made the seat of justice, in March, 1831. The first circuit court convened on the 29th of April, of the same year, judge Young (present senator in congress) presiding, Joseph Cloud, Esq. clerk. There being no business, the court adjourned.

The first white inhabitant was Robert Beresford, who settled here about twelve years ago. Dr. Walker, and his brother Jesse Walker, soon followed his example. Wilburn and Geo. Walker, sons of Dr. Walker, erected the first frame building, which they did on the south side of the Illinois river and near its bank, in which they subsequently traded. During the same year, Charles Jack, a Scotchman, constructed the second frame building (on the north side), in which Abner Young resided in '32, during the whole of the Indian "fuss." Early in the spring of '33, (the Indian disturbances ended,) Anthony Pitzer built the third frame house; and in the course of the same year two others were erected by W. F. Walker, making in all, at the close of that year, five. From that period there was a gradual increase, and in 1835, when the last census was taken, the number of inhabitants was about 200, and the number of frame buildings not far from twenty-five.

Population, trades, &c.

Since '35 population and improvements have progressed more rapidly, and Ottawa now contains not far from a thousand souls. It numbers 150 frame buildings, a dozen dry good and grocery stores, three public houses and one nearly completed that would reflect credit upon any place, two forwarding houses and the frame for a third ready, stove and tin factory, silversmith, gunsmith, two markets, cabinet-maker and furniture warehouses, &c.; and we have assurance, in the preparations making, that at least one hundred buildings will be erected in the course of the coming season. The county commissioners have also magnanimously stepped forth, and, in justice to the great and growing interests of the county, and consistent with its wealth and abundant resources, have authorized a loan which will insure the speedy erection of suitable public buildings.

Real estate.

Real estate has gradually advanced in value, never however exceeding in price its utility; and that, I apprehend, is a fortunate circumstance, of which but few towns can boast. It is a novel yet truly favorable event, that the ruinously expanded credit of '36, and consequent fictitious value given to real estate, did not, in its evil effects, reach this place. The cause I can readily explain. Many of the leading capitalists and land dealers in the state, whose attentions were directed to this section of country, were deeply interested in and near a neighboring town, supposed to be a rival to this,—property here having been distributed among resident individuals and the state, so that it afforded them no chance. Not being in favor in the right quarter, of course Ottawa was not "cracked up," as they say, into notice, and consequently is unharmed by the bursting of the credit bubble of '36. It is true that here, as elsewhere, individuals owning a large property rejoiced in their fancied riches, which a destructive bank credit had suddenly inflated; but the circumstance I have stated materially lessened the lamentable evils which have, but too generally, resulted from it. Real estate has recently advanced, yet the prices are not equal to its intrinsic value. Let those who doubt it come and see.

Natural advantages.

A few words in relation to the natural advantages of the town. I hope nothing I may say will lead any person rashly into investments either in real estate or stock for trade at this place. All I seek is to disabuse the public mind of errors known to exist, and created, I fear, for sinister purposes; and to induce such as are desirous to settle in the west, or capitalists seeking to make profitable investments, to COME AND SEE.

Ottawa is situated in township 33 north, range 3 east of the third principal meridian, at the confluence of the Fox and Illinois rivers, and chiefly on land formerly belonging to the state. The situation of the ground is admirably adapted to the purpose, and, with a single exception,* surpasses all others in the state. The soil is good, and the climate and country exceedingly healthy, but *four* natural deaths having occurred here during the past year. It occupies also a very *central* position, all the important public roads crossing at this point: this is also shown by the great number of mail routes which center here. The surrounding country is of the first quality, and generally is well settled. The state owns about 250 acres in and near the town, a portion of it equal in value to any other, and must ultimately yield a large sum to the canal fund.

Water power.

The hydraulic privileges are unequaled in the state, both as it regards the extent and the ease and cheapness of its application to machinery. The chief engineer, Mr. Goodin, in his report to the canal commissioners in 1836, p. 35, remarks as follows: "The fall from top water line of canal to low water of Fox river, where the main line crosses, is 37 feet; and it is supposed that five thousand cubic feet of water per minute may here be drawn from the canal for hydraulic purposes. This (he adds) will give a power at Ottawa sufficient to drive at least forty pairs of mill stones of four and a half feet in diameter." But this is not all. Fox river at this place furnishes one of the best water powers, and is now being improved. The "Ottawa Hydraulic Company" have also a valuable power on the Illinois, about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Fox river.

Commercial advantages.

A few remarks upon these, and I will have done for the present. It is generally known, I presume, that there exists an inconsiderable obstruction to the navigation of the Illinois river in times of drought. Steam-boats have plied here about three-fourths of the past season of navigation. The improvement of the river, by means of *dam and lock*, so as to enable steam-boats to come up here during the entire season of navigation, has been estimated, by a competent engineer, to cost a little less than $75,000. But we have the opinion of the most distinguished of the corps of civil engineers, judge Wright of N. Y., that the river is susceptible of improvement so as to permit the passage of boats in low stages of the water WITHOUT *dam and lock*. Where the obstruction exists, there are two channels discharging about an equal quantity of water. The plan suggested, and which is very simple, is to remove the loose rock, which constitute the principal part of the obstruction, from the north channel, and construct a dam across the south one of sufficient hight to turn all the water into the north channel in seasons of drought. This, it is confidently believed, will permanently improve the river, and give us an unobstructed navigation during the whole season.

The river improved, and the lateral canal at this place, to connect the main canal with the river, constructed, as directed by the act of the legislature, (Laws of 1837, p. 41, sec. 8,) and Ottawa, in addition to her many natural advantages, will also occupy an important commercial position. These, however, are by no means to be the only channels of her commerce. Fox river must be improved, and the rich valley of that stream pour its embryo treasure into her storehouses. If any have doubts of this improvement, time will most certainly dispel them. The people immediately interested, from Milwaukee to this place, are awake to its importance. It has, also, recently been surveyed, and we have assurances from high authority that it may be done at a moderate expense.

I have thus related some facts connected with the early settlement, substantial improvement, and extraordinary natural advantages of Ottawa. If I have trespassed too much upon your columns, you must attribute it to a desire to correct errors into which yourself and others have been led, and not by any means to favor speculation. In conclusion, I am not disposed myself to indulge in prophecy. But it was remarked by the distinguished individual whose name I have mentioned, recently on a visit here, called to view the important work our state has undertaken, "that in less than fifteen years Ottawa would contain as many thousand inhabitants."

Should your columns be open to me, and time and circumstances permit, I will attempt to sketch some of the agricultural and other advantages of the county. H.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1837.

* Reference is had here to the table of towns on the Illinois river, generally contained on our last page.

* Peoria is doubtless meant.

PAPER MILL IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. A. Stimpson, of Vermont, a practical paper maker, who came out here five or six weeks ago to look at the country, after purchasing a "claim" near Charleston in this county, for speculation, left last week for the Upper Illinois, to select a site for a paper mill. He thinks he will choose Ottawa, or a point on the canal. A partner in Vermont will unite with him, and unless circumstances not now foreseen hinder it, the work will go on next summer. Mr. S. can procure all the rags he wants from Canada, though Michigan will soon, if not now, supply at least one mill. When the Illinois and Michigan canal is completed, the transportation of stock to the mill will be very trifling, and that of paper from the mill to St. Louis, the best paper market in the union, will be but a few cents a ream. The price in St. Louis is at least 50 per cent higher than in New-York or Boston. Thus imperial printing paper, which may be had any where on the seabord at four dollars a ream, if not less, is six dollars in St. Louis, and other sizes in proportion. The size we use, (extra-imperial) is 6.50 cash. We presume it could be had in Vermont for 4. Mr. Stimpson knows what he is about, and will doubtless soon realize a fortune.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In the Vandalia Register of the 12th instant, is commenced the publication of the reports of the commissioners and engineers of the board of public works, as presented and read at the late semi-annual meeting of the board. Some of them we shall publish, and now give, as possessing most local interest, the report of the commissioner of this district. We are enabled to add that Mr. Ingersoll, the engineer to whom the survey of the Peoria and Warsaw rail-road was committed, is again on the ground, with his company, making Mr. Jones's, five miles west of our town, his head quarters, examining the valley of the Kickapoo for the best crossing place:

To the honorable William Kenney, president of the board of public works of the state of Illinois:

The undersigned, commissioner of the 5th judicial circuit, has the honor to report the following progress of the public works within the said district.

The survey of the Peoria and Warsaw rail-road was commenced about the middle of June, under the direction of Mr. John W. Ingersoll. Considerable difficulty was found in the location of this road from Peoria to Canton, and also at the crossing of Spoon river and Crooked creek. Between the two first named points two routes were carefully surveyed, and estimates made of the expense of the road on each. The country along the whole line has been carefully examined, and where a preference for a particular route was not obvious, approximation lines have been run on all that appeared plausible. The whole route is believed to be quite as favorable as was anticipated, and the expense will probably not much exceed the appropriation of the legislature for the object. The survey has been conducted with much skill and assiduity by Mr. Ingersoll and his party. His report, annexed to that of James Seymour, Esq. principal engineer of the northern district, is before the board of public works. It is believed that a number of miles of this road should be put under contract, so that the work may be commenced early next spring.

That part of the Northern Cross rail-road included in this circuit, has been surveyed. The report of Mr. H. P. Woodworth, the engineer having charge of this survey, is before the board.

As this survey was not commenced until some time in September, there has not been time for the engineers to furnish a detailed report of the same. This, with the necessary maps, profiles and estimates, will be made during the present winter, and it is the opinion of the undersigned that a portion of this part of the work should be placed under contract as soon as practicable.

The amount of money received for the public works by the undersigned, is as follows:

From the general fund,	$1000 00
For and on account of Peoria and Warsaw r. r.	4000 00
" " Northern Cross rail-road	2000 00
For sale of wagon purchased for P. & W. r. road	70 00
	$7070 00
The amount expended:	
General expenditures,	$ 927 14
On Peoria and Warsaw rail-road,	3524 23
Northern Cross rail-road,	1822 16
Cash on hand,	796 47
	$7070 00

A statement of the above disbursements, with the vouchers for the same, accompany this report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. WRIGHT,
Commissioner 5th judicial circuit.

December 5th, 1837.

STONINGTON CITY, ILLINOIS.

This is the name of a town laid out more than a year ago by the agents of the N. Stonington colony, Conn. It lies in Sangamon county, 28 miles south of west from Springfield, the capital of the state, on the state road running from Springfield to Shelbyville, Paradise, Coles court house, Terre Haute, &c. Several of the families of the colony have been for some time on the spot; the remainder go on early in the spring. They have made much improvement—have erected a large and convenient hotel and stage house—a church has been formed, where religious worship is maintained—the legislature have given them a charter for a college—while generally a spirit of enterprise is manifested peculiar to eastern habits of industry.

Stonington city is truly a beautiful place. It has the advantages of a good climate, quite a populous and intelligent neighborhood, good prairie, with a large supply of first rate timber, stretching along the banks of the northern branch of the Sangamon river, called Mowawqua creek, which runs through the colony lands. Its eastern boundary is the 3d principal meridian, on which is to run the famous state rail-road from Peru to the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Stonington is situated on a mound of more than a mile's easy decent on the south, extending more than 20 miles on its western and eastern ranges, commanding as fine a prospect as the human eye need to look down upon. In the neighborhood there are a few capital entries to be made, which can be ascertained by *visiting the place*, and finally *settling* there.—*Canton Herald.*

LE ROY, M'LEAN COUNTY, ILL.

This town is growing into importance rapidly; and if I may judge from its present thriving condition, will soon rival some of the neighboring towns which had existence long before it. Indeed, when the great natural advantages of Le Roy are properly considered, I am not surprised at its present increase in size and population; nor would I be at all surprised to see it outstrip many of the other inland towns in business, resources and the mechanic arts. A town that has advanced as rapidly in improvements as Le Roy has for the last few months, must flourish and "go ahead."

Le Roy is in McLean county—it is an inland town, advantageously and beautifully situated, in a dry, undulating prairie, on the state roads leading from Peoria to Danville, and from Shelby county to Chicago. Grist and saw mills are within a short distance of the town. The country is healthy—and the soil, like all the soil in this country, is very rich, and therefore it offers great inducements to farmers. Timber is abundant, within three-fourths of a mile from town.

As was stated in your paper a few weeks ago, mechanics are much wanted in Le Roy. Property is cheap in this town at present, which will necessarily advance in value as the place increases in improvements; this being the case, I believe that a few mechanics of different trades would find it to their advantage to locate themselves in the flourishing town of Le Roy.—*Bloomington Observer.*

WESLEY CITY

Is situated [three miles below Peoria,] on the east bank of the Illinois river, in the county of Tazewell, known and distinguished as the old French Trading House more than half a century since. When the whole length of the river was open for selection, this place was selected by Lewis Bisson, one of the first settlers of the country, as being the most central, the most easy of access from every quarter, and surrounded by a rich tract of beautiful country, and therefore, the best location for business.

It has the best steam-boat landing on the whole river at all stages of the water, and is the only good one between Pekin and Hennepin on the east side of the river, a distance of about sixty miles. This place would long since have been occupied as a town site, but for the fact of its being impossible to secure a title to the soil until the last act of congress regulating pre-emption rights.

Wesley city cannot fail to attract the attention of the community, if any respect is paid to the advantages it possesses over every town upon the river in regard to the safety and ease in crossing. It is the only place known where high banks are to be found on each side and unobstructed by ice in the winter season. Or if any respect is paid to a healthy location upon a large water course, there is one circumstance which is not to be lost of the health of actual settlers. For more than fifty years a few families have lived here free from the diseases common to river locations. It is well supplied with springs of the purest water, and sufficiently elevated that with little expense every part of the town can be abundantly supplied.

Wesley city was surveyed in October, 1836, since which there has been erected one of the best steam saw mills in the state, with two frames of saws, which has now been in successful operation for nearly one year: there has also been erected since last spring about forty buildings of different descriptions,—dwellings, storehouses, shops, and warehouses,—and many more are under contract. There is also a steam grist mill under contract.

There might be many additional advantages pointed out in reference to the eligibility of this place; but the fact of its being so well known, and its merits being so universally appreciated, render it unnecessary. It must therefore suffice to say, that it is surrounded with such an immense body of the finest timber, with such a quantity of lime and building stone, and inexhaustible mines of stone coal in its immediate vicinity, that it combines as many if not more advantages than any town in the state.—*Proprietor's advertisement.*

COMMERCE OF GALENA.

The total number of arrivals and departures of steam-boats at this port, for the year 1837, has been *seven hundred and sixteen*. Of this number one hundred and ninety-seven have been arrivals from St. Louis and ports on the Ohio river, and one hundred and sixty-one, from ports on the Wisconsin and Mississippi above Galena. In the fore part of the season trade was not so brisk, and in consequence there were fewer arrivals of boats than later in the season. There has been twenty-nine boats engaged in the trade, of the following names, viz: Palmyra, Dubuque, Pavillion, Adventure, Emerald, Gipsy, Missouri Fulton, Envoy, Wyoming, Olive Branch, Science, Ariel, Cavalier, Heroine, Galenian, Smelter, Lady Marshall, Irene, Alps, Huntress, Rolla, Caledonia, Burlington, North Star, Bee, Wisconsin, Rover, Chariton, Cygnet. The first arrival was the Palmyra, March 28th; and the last was the Wisconsin, Dec. 4th.

There has been but a very few accidents on the river this season, in comparison with the number of boats engaged in the trade. Of the number, the blowing up of the Dubuque was the most destructive to life; the bursting of the Rolla cost a life, and with these excepted, no other loss to life has been sustained. The Emerald, Dubuque and Heroine, were lost, one by a snag, the two others by the rapids.—*Galena Gaz.*

GROWTH OF THE WESTERN STATES.

The president, in his annual message to congress, estimates the increase of population in the western territories and states, from 1800 to 1830, at *two millions two hundred and forty thousand souls;* constituting, in 1830, about one fifth of the whole people of the United States. The increase for the last seven years, he says, is not exactly known, but that the whole may be safely estimated at over three and a half millions of souls, composing nine states, the representatives of which constitute above one third of the state senators and over one sixth of the house of representatives of the United States.

We copy the foregoing from an eastern paper. The passage referred to attracted our attention on reading the message of the president, and it was our design to have noticed it before. The president's estimates of the population of the western states is too low. We presume the nine states alluded to, are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. The following is a moderate estimate of the population of these states respectively at this time:

Ohio,	1,400,000	Arkansas,	100,000
Indiana,	900,000	Kentucky,	800,000
Illinois,	650,000	Tennessee,	950,000
Missouri,	400,000	Mississippi,	400,000
Michigan,	250,000		5,850,000

We estimate the total population of the states enumerated at 5,850,000. This is thought to be a low estimate by a number of intelligent citizens here, particularly as it regards Ohio and Indiana. An intelligent gentleman of our acquaintance, in this city, estimates the population of Ohio at a million and a half, and that of Indiana at a million, which if correct would give these nine western states a population of six millions, presuming the other estimates to be correct, and leaving out of view the territory of Wisconsin, which has already a population nearly sufficient to entitle her to an admission into the Union. The importance of the west in resources, population and influence, moral and political, is not appreciated in the east as yet. It will be felt and acknowledged about *Anno Domini* 1842, when we shall have about eight million of inhabitants, and the preponderance in the national legislature.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

HON. WM. L. MAY.

Our publication of the proceedings of the Peoria administration convention, lays us under an obligation to publish the following circular, which speaks for itself. Though addressed to the editor of the Globe, it first appeared in the Madisonian, the editors of the former paper having declined giving it publicity. If this onesided course be in accordance with party ethics, we are glad that our position of neutrality makes us independent of them. Though individually we disagree with Mr. May, yet we copy his circular that he may have even justice so far as we are concerned, and though in doing so we incur much extra labor—giving it, as the reader will perceive, in small type:

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

MR. ALLEN,—SIR: You will discover that the enclosed communication was prepared for publication in the "Globe," and that the editor of that paper has declined giving it an insertion, for reasons which may be satisfactory to himself, but which will hardly be received in that light by an impartial community, after his publication of the proceedings of the convention assailing my reputation. For this reason I am compelled to ask you to insert my reply in your paper.

Respectfully, &c. W. L. MAY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18, 1837.

To the editors of the Globe:

Gentlemen:—I deem it my duty to notice the account of a convention holden at Peoria, Illinois, on the 29th of November last, and published in your paper of the 11th instant.

Had the members of that convention confined their attention to the ostensible object for which they were assembled, and had they contented themselves with publishing their proceedings only in the district of country where the convention was held, no notice of them would have been deemed necessary. In Illinois the character of those who composed the convention is too well known to have rendered it incumbent on me to bestow a single thought upon them, but when for the sake of producing effect abroad, their proceedings are promulgated to the world through the columns of the Globe, it is due to the community at large, as well as myself, that a plain statement of facts should be made, and the public mind thus disabused.

The object of this convention was said to have been the selection of a candidate for congress in the district now represented by me.

I am far from denying the right of the people to adopt any mode they may deem most expedient in the selection of candidates to represent them, but I may be permitted to suggest that conventions, as they are gotten up at present, are liable to the most serious objections.

It is very seldom that the people themselves exercise any agency in these matters, and the office holders and office seekers, with a degree of patriotism which is worthy of all praise, generally consent to relieve them from this trouble. The Peoria convention, so far as I have been informed, does not form an exception to the usual practice of originating and holding conventions, and the people in that, as in most other similar instances, scarcely knew of its existence until its proceedings were published to the world. I am aware that my present opinions on the subject of conventions may appear to conflict with those heretofore expressed by me, but such is not really the fact.

In my first canvass for a seat in congress, I advocated a national convention for the selection of a presidential candidate, because in that election a majority of all the votes given was requisite to a choice, and because in the event of there being no choice made by the electors, (a thing very likely to happen when more than two candidates were presented) the people lost the right to vote again, and the election in that case devolved upon the house of representatives. But in all cases where a plurality of votes elect, and where the people themselves cannot fail to make a choice, I consider the resort to the practice of conventions, as they are usually managed, subversive of the principles of our government, and a flagrant invasion of the dearest of all civil rights to an American citizen—the free and unbiased exercise of the elective franchise.

A national convention secures to the people the power of electing the chief magistrate, but the converse of the proposition is true, in regard to all other conventions, because, if the behests of such conventions are followed, it takes from the people the right of choosing those who are to administer public affairs.—Why may not the people as well allow the convention at once to elect the representative to congress, and thus save themselves the trouble of thinking or attending the polls to vote, as to feel bound to support the pretensions of whomsoever that convention may present to them for their suffrages? Can any man pretend that he is an independent elector, when he casts his vote in obedience to the bidding of those who assume to judge for him? And what, let me ask, becomes of your boasted freedom, when you thus tamely surrender the right of thought and of action, and consent to be led by a set of designing demagogues and office seekers, who consult only their own advancement.

Again, can that man who feels and knows that he is indebted to a few managing politicians for a conventional nomination, and who upon that nomination succeeds in his election, be a faithful and independent representative of the whole body of the people?

On the contrary, will he not feel bound first to consult the interests of the few, to whose officious agency he owes his elevation, in preference to the interests of the many.

Another objection to the convention system, and one which, in my opinion, ought to have great weight, is the very limited number of persons who attend the primary assemblies. In the county of my residence, where there are 3,000 voters, only twenty-seven persons attended the meeting for appointing delegates. Those twenty seven persons then actually take it upon themselves to act without the shadow of authority for the remaining 2,973 voters.

In other counties I am told that the primary meetings were scarcely more numerously attended; and this I the more readily believe from recognizing in one of the *chief members* of that convention, who assumed to represent Morgan county, a renegade whig, who but a few short months ago, was clamorous for the bank of the United States, and equally so against Gen. Jackson. I allude particularly to Mr. Lamborn, the *person* who reported the preamble and resolutions adopted by the convention, and who, until very recently, was known only as a boisterous whig. It is true that he professed to have joined the administration previous to the last general election in Illinois, for the purpose, as it was supposed at the time, of being run for the general assembly on the Jackson ticket, yet so little confidence was generally entertained in his political integrity, that the Jackson men thought it advisable to allow him to remain at home. He now comes forward as one of the champions of the sub-treasury scheme, and with the zeal of a new convert, is for pursuing with fire and faggot, all who venture to think such a measure of dangerous tendency, and who oppose it from the most solemn convictions of public duty. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that since a course of experiments has been adopted and persisted in, in regard to the currency, our condition has been growing from bad to worse.

It is also true that Mr. Lamborn thought, not two years since, a bank of the United States could alone restore the country to its wonted prosperity. What reason he can have for now believing that the adoption of the sub-treasury scheme and the consequent downfall of all banks, will remove the cruel calamities under which the people are now groaning, is not for me to say.

If he can point out the particular benefits that are to result from the adoption of that plan, he will do more than has yet been accomplished, and earn for himself a reputation equal in point of political sagacity to his well known habits of mendacity and want of moral rectitude. Among other things in the preamble reported to the convention, he says:—

"And whereas the enemies of popular rights and equal privileges are ever watchful, zealous and active, in producing discord and division in the democratic ranks, by which they may succeed in elevating their own men, measures and principles:—

"And whereas the aristocracy of wealth is arrayed with all its power and influence against the democracy of numbers:—

"And whereas a desperate struggle is now being made to reduce the people and their government to a state of dependence upon and vassalage to a United States bank, or a combination of moneyed institutions, that would be alike destructive to our happiness and prosperity, and subversive of the principles of our republican system of government."

Thus admitting that only a few short months since he was the enemy of popular rights. If he has now become the friend of popular rights, so much the better; but pure and patriotic as he now pretends to be, there are those who still distrust the sincerity of his profession.

In the district represented by me there are 35 counties, only 10 of which were represented in the convention, and of those 16 it may be safely averred, that not one-twentieth part of the people participated in the election of the dignitaries that formed that convention. How then could this body of men have claimed to represent the great mass of the democratic party, or in fact of any party, except a few loco focos?

I have said that the avowed and ostensible object for which this convention assembled, was the nomination of a candidate for congress. No other purpose was ever alleged, or thought of, even by the very limited number of the people who attended the primary meetings. But how did this body of usurpers act when assembled? Did they proceed to the performance of the duty for which they were pretended to be chosen? No. The very first act after their organization, was the exercise of an unwarrantable assumption of power never conferred, nor intended to be conferred upon them by the people. I would respectfully ask the people of my district whether they can give their sanction and approval to the following resolution adopted by the convention:

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Wm. L. May, member of congress from this district, has disregarded and forfeited the pledges given to his constituents before his election to the office he now occupies, and that he be respectfully requested to resign his seat in congress, in consideration of his opposition to the party and principles which elevated him to his present station."

This resolution bears upon its face the most palpable falsehood, and every man in the convention who voted for its adoption, gave his sanction and approval to charges which he must have known to be false. What pledge made by me to my constituents has ever been forfeited? None: And I challenge the utmost scrutiny of my enemies to show, that in a solitary instance, I have not redeemed every pledge made by me. Did I pledge myself to the support of the sub-treasury scheme? Certainly not; for every friend of the administration, as I have shown in my late circular, with one exception, repudiated this measure in 1835; and I but maintain the same position now that I occupied then. The fault is not that I have changed my ground, but that I have refused to change, and support a measure which received the unqualified condemnation of Gen. Jackson during his administration, and which was pronounced on all hands, as revolutionary and disorganizing, and tending more than any thing that had ever been proposed, to consolidation. There needs but the union of the moneyed power of this government with the power of the executive, already too overgrown by reason of the immense patronage attached to the office, to render the president more potent than any sovereign of Europe; and it is strange, passing strange, that those watchful guardians of the people's rights, who can discover so much danger in a bank of the United States, are unable to perceive the slightest cause of alarm in making the executive the great national banker, and thus uniting, in their own phrase, "the aristocracy of wealth" with the patronage of the government, "against the democracy of numbers." Of so fearful a nature do I regard the union of the purse with the government, that I would suffer martyrdom sooner than lend it the least support.

The legislature may instruct me to do so, and I will with pleasure resign my seat to make place for one more obedient to executive authority, and more willing to sacrifice his country in his blind zeal and bigoted devotion to party, but I will never, never abate one jot or tittle in my opposition to a scheme fraught with so much danger to the liberties of the people.

I cannot believe that my constituents at the time they elevated me to my present station, regarded me as a mere machine, to be propelled or acted upon only by the will of the executive; or that they expected me to support every measure that might be recommended by that officer, whether my judgment approved it or not. If they did, they have grossly mistaken my character: for I would scorn to purchase their favor by such vile subserviency, or hold office by tenure so disgraceful. Whenever the representatives of the people are required to yield implicit obedience to executive recommendations, then the congress is a useless and unnecessary appendage of government, and the president alone becomes the law making power. To public opinion, when properly expressed, I shall always yield due deference and implicit submission; but I have too much respect for the intelligence and virtue of the people to regard the acts of the Peoria convention as emanations of popular sentiment. I think I have shown that in voting against the sub-treasury scheme I have violated no pledge—and had the convention specified the particular instance in which I had done so, it would have saved me the trouble of preparing this defense of my votes.

Did I violate any pledge given in voting against the issue of treasury notes? Certainly not: for no one apprehended that the government would be driven to the necessity of resorting to that measure—a measure which Gen. Jackson, in one of his letters to the Globe, declared to be unconstitutional. Did I violate any given pledge in voting against the postponement of the payment of the fourth instalment due the states under the deposit act? It cannot be pretended, for a recourse to this, like the last mentioned measure, was never anticipated. The truth is I have violated no pledge; and I appeal from the decision of a packed and corrupt convention, and throw myself upon the country at large for a trial. But this august body of men, after having charged me with a violation of pledges given, respectfully request me to resign my seat. I know of no better method than to treat this request with silent and sovereign contempt. I will now close this communication by noticing one other act of the convention, embraced in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the recent appointment of H. B. Truett to the office of register of the land office at Galena, was not in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the democratic party in this district, and that his standing is such as to require of us a recommendation to the president for his immediate removal."

The president is here required to remove from office a man who has scarcely entered upon the discharge of his official duties; and against whom not the slightest complaint has been alleged.

It is not pretended that he is not honest—that he is not competent—that he is not, in point of standing at least, the equal of any of the respectable delegates of the convention, nor is it asserted *positively* that he is not acceptable to a majority of the great body of the people. Nor can it be pretended that he is at all deficient in that indispensable requisite and universal passport to executive favor—devotion to the administration. For he has been and still is a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson, as well as of Mr. Van Buren. But the five loaves and two small fishes are desired by certain followers of the camp, whose impatience and ravenous desire to feed at the public expense, cannot longer be restrained. I have always supposed that the people felt no other interest in having an office filled than the incumbent should discharge its duties with fidelity to the government and acceptable to themselves, and when Mr. Truett ceases to do one or the other, it will then be time to take the necessary steps to effect his removal. This resolution, more than any thing else, discloses the feelings and objects the convention really had in view. Under the cloak of patriotism, and of assembling to deliberate upon matters of public concern, they are found venting their impotent malice against an individual whose only offense is that he has obtained, under the government, an employment which was sought after by some of themselves; and if the people can warrant this assumption of power, I am much mistaken. In reflecting upon my political course, which has called down upon me the bitter denunciations of some of the newspapers pretending to be democratic, it is a source of no small consolation to remember that my stand was taken against the sub-treasury at a time when there existed a doubtful state of public sentiment—when it was not known that there would be such a universal, such an overwhelming, simultaneous rising of the people against it. From Maine to Mississippi, their voice has gone forth, ringing the death knell of this daring experiment, and yet it is again pressed upon the consideration of congress. Upon the course that the president has thought proper to pursue, I make no comment, and submit the matter to the unbiased judgment of the people themselves, who alone are, and ought to be, the supreme arbiters in all matters of public concern.

Had I consulted my individual interest, I should have given to the measure my support at the called session. I knew the fiery ordeal to which my motives would be subjected. I knew that the hireling presses would pour their filthy abuse upon me. I knew that men dependent upon executive favor for daily bread, would impugn my conduct and endeavor to blast my reputation. I fully knew the fearful odds I had to contend against, but I did not hesitate, and glorious indeed has been the result.

I stood side by side of the gallant little band who were determined to hazard every thing for the sacred cause of liberty—who were resolved at all hazards to stay the farther progress of executive encroachments. We fought, we triumphed, and the echo of the approving shouts of multitudes has scarcely yet died away upon the distant shores of the Mississippi.

It is glory enough for me not to have served under any particular chieftain, but to have been associated with a band of true democrats, who at one of the most critical and trying periods of our country's history, successfully resisted the most daring attempt that has ever been made to consolidate all power in the hands of the federal government. Scarcely a day passes that does not bring from my immediate constituents the more than welcome plaudit of well done good and faithful servant.

This indeed is a reward beyond all price, and this

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shall animate me to a steady perseverance in the course I have marked out for myself.

I ask as an act of justice, without, however, much expectation that the request will be complied with, that those papers which have published the proceedings of the Peoria convention, also insert my defense. The people will then be enabled to determine with what degree of justice I am charged with a violation of pledges made prior to my election.
W. L. MAY.

Poetry.

FOR THE REGISTER.

ON LEAVING HOME.

Farewell, farewell, my happy home!
With all thy charms and joys adieu!
I'm doomed to part—I'm doomed to roam
Far, far from happiness and you.

Then fare ye well, ye hill and dale,
Ye sylvan groves and valleys sweet;
Farewell the greenwood and the vale,
We part—we part—oh! when to meet?

Farewell the music's melting sound,
Which broke so oft upon my ear;
No more the rocks and hills resound
The soothing echoes, soft and clear.

Farewell ye budding fields, ye flowers
Whose vernal glories none may tell,—
The solace of my weary hours,—
With throbbing heart I bid farewell.

Ye fragrant groves and purling streams,
Adieu! adieu each hill and dell;
I'll see you oft in midnight dreams,
But now farewell—a long farewell!

Farewell again—ah! we must part;
I'm doomed in other climes to dwell;
Cease thy tumultuous throb, my heart—
We'll meet again—farewell! farewell!
A. N***S.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Soft as the balm of evening sky,
And bright and fair as May-day flower,
And pure and chaste as Modesty,
Lone and retired in her own bower,
Is LOVE, young love, when first its power
Comes gently thrilling through the breast,
And the soft music of the hour
Breathes nought save peace and quietness.

Dear are our joys of peace and love,
And friendship's offerings doubly dear;
And visions, bright as worlds above,
Pay us a passing tribute here.
The smile on Beauty's lip is sweet,
Witching the radiance of her eye,
And roses bloom upon her cheek
In fresh carnationed harmony.

But will not all these pass away,
And age, disease, and care creep on;
And beauty last us but a day,
Which like a fleeting vapor's gone?
And love in age grow dull and cold,
And hope and youth as quickly pass,
And radiant smiles in wrinkles fold
Their dying agonies at last?

Then what shall buoy the spirit up,
When Fancy's visions all are fled,
And left no ray of ling'ring hope,
"Save with the buried dead?"
'Tis hope—still hope—that points the road
To worlds beyond the sky,
Assuring us a blest abode
In realms of immortality.
T****.

FOR THE REGISTER.

THINGS I LIKE AND THINGS I DISLIKE.

I like to see in winter a fair day,
It puts me so in mind of coming spring,
When every thing looks beautiful and gay,
And merry warblers first begin to sing.

I like to see the moon just in her waning,
How soon she'll seem a sear upon the blue,
And then again how soon she'll be regaining
Her brightness when we next behold her new.

I like to see a maiden's soft dark eye
Gaze fondly on the being of her choice,
Expressing more by looks of modesty
Than by the studied structure of her voice.

I know of those who use much affectation,
And feign a sadness when they are not sad;
It is a kind of fanciful creation,
For us to sympathize and make them glad.

I do not like to see young girls deceived,
And think young men are fond, when they are not:
I do not like to have a thing believed
Which never happened, never will, nor ought.

I do not like a room that always smokes,
As that where I write now—my eyes grow sore—
My head is turning dizzy—my throat chokes—
My thoughts have left me—I can write no more.
January 17, 1838. T****.

DECLARATION OF A RECLAIMED INFIDEL.

Dr. John E. Cooke, professor of the theory and practice of physic in Transylvania university, though once a member of the infidel corps, thus concludes an introductory lecture to a medical class:

"I unhesitatingly say not only that I am perfectly convinced of the truth of the christian revelation, from a close and patient examination of its claims on the testimony presented,—but that I believe that better testimony could not be offered, could not be devised in support of it,—and that no man is left unconvinced, who has given the subject a thorough investigation, unless he is kept from it by a state of mind the most deplorable which we can conceive—a state of enmity against the God that made him and the Saviour who redeemed him, leading him to refuse to come to the light, because his deeds are evil."

NO ADMITTANCE.

A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and scolding wife, went to the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if he'd ever been in purgatory. "No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."—"O!" says Peter, "that is all the same." The tailor had scarce got in, before a fat turtle-eating alderman came puffing and blowing. "Hollo, you fellow," said he, "open the door."—"Not so fast!" said Peter, "have you been in purgatory?"—"No," said the alderman, "but what is that to the purpose? you let in that poor half starved tailor; he had been no more in purgatory than I."—"But he has been married."—"Why I have been married twice." "Then pray go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is not the place for fools."

PROVERBS.

Proverbs on the weather have been given in the following couplets:

If red the sun begins his race,
Expect that rain will fall apace.

The evening red, the morning gray,
Are certain signs of a fair day.

If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way,
No rain, be sure, disturbs the summer's day.

In the waning of the moon,
A cloudy morn—fair afternoon.

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refresh'd by frequent showers.

SHARP.

An eastern editor, in alluding to a rival town, says—"That it takes several of their pigs to pull up a blade of grass; that they are so poor, the foremost seizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a pull, a strong pull, and pull altogether: and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground, for want of sufficient strength to support themselves. It must take three or four such pigs to make a shadow."

Serious difficulty between the two sexes in the west.—In several of our country villages, we learn, the harmony of society has been much marred of late in consequence of sundry young men's attempting to abolish the old custom of ladies choosing their own partners at balls. Our latest intelligence is, that although the ladies *will choose* at balls, yet for the sake of compromise, at the close thereof, they are *willing to be chosen.* Very good for the *weaker sex.*—*Chicago Dem.*

PEORIA REGISTER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1838.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the senate of the United States on the 27th ult. the following bill, reported by the committee on public lands, was taken up for discussion:

Be it enacted, &c. That the consent of the United States shall be, and is hereby given to the states within which the public lands are situate, to levy and collect a tax on all lands which may hereafter be sold by the United States within their respective limits.

The bill having been read, several speakers addressed the senate upon its merits. We have only room for the following extracts:

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said he wished the subject of the public lands could command much more attention than it had done. This bill was one of the numerous attemps at the destruction of the land system which had been so long in operation, and had been so beneficial to the interests of the country. One of the features of that system was, that no land should be taxed by the respective states within which it lay, till five years after the sale. One object of this was to encourage the sales by exempting the lands for five years being sold for taxes. When the sales were going on at the rate of $25,000,000 per annum, there might have been some reason in relaxing this provision; it might not have been injurious when the sales were so rapid. But was not the case very different now? Mr. C. had told gentlemen that this rapid sale could not go on; it was a fever in the public mind which would subside. It had done so accordingly. The amount of sales had been decreasing, and this year, in every quarter, the sales were more and more diminished.

Mr. PRENTISS believed the system to be as perfect as any which could be devised. It had been tested by long experience, had operated well, and he would be one of the last to favor any innovations upon it, or to indulge in any new and untried experiments upon an interest so vast in its amount, and of such immense importance to the country. His course heretofore had been to maintain the system entire, and allow none of its parts to be touched, even though they should be deemed in themselves unimportant; and he should now be opposed to the repeal of the restriction imposed upon the states from taxing the lands for five years after the sale, if the principle had not already been broken in upon, and altogether abolished, as it respected some of the states. The restriction had been removed as to Michigan and Arkansas, or rather, had not been extended to them; and this created an inequality which he thought ought to be corrected. All the states in which the public lands are situate ought to be placed upon an equal footing in this respect. Equity seemed to demand this; and a refusal to do it would be a cause of constant irritation and complaint. He was disposed to do full justice to the new states, and deny them nothing which they might rightfully and reasonably claim, while at the same time he would guard, protect and maintain to the uttermost, the rights and interests of the old states.

It was to be observed that the exemption from taxation, which the bill proposed to repeal, grew out of a system adopted in the sale of the public lands, which no longer existed, and had not existed for many years. Under that system the sales were made on credit, payment to be made by instalments at different times, the United States having a lien on the land to secure the payment of each instalment. The object in restricting the states from taxing the lands for five years after sale, was to preserve this lien unembarrassed and unimpaired by state legislation. This was the main, if not the only purpose. It was possible that it was also intended to encourage the purchase and settlement of the public lands; but that consideration could have formed but a very inconsiderable part of the motive, if indeed it had any influence at all. At any rate it was evident that no such inducement was at this day necessary. The reason of the restriction had, therefore, entirely ceased, and as its continuance, in the opinion of Mr. P., was no longer of any importance to the United States, he thought it both right and expedient to remove it, and thus correct the inequality which at present prevailed among the new states, and which, it was known, formed a subject of much complaint. It was upon this ground, and for these reasons, that he had acquiesced in the report of the bill.

Mr. BENTON said, that in accordance with the old system of credit, the land was held for five years after the sale by the United States, and forfeited if not paid for in that time. But as soon as the money was paid for the land, it was subject to taxation by the state. This, he argued, was the reason of the five years' exemption from taxation—a reason which now existed no longer.

The question was then taken and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Indiana, Strange, Swift, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—35.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Southard—4.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A remark or two upon these proceedings is all we have room for. If the system making the public lands taxable immediately after entry, proposed to be adopted in the bill, had been in operation during the period when sales of them were made to the amount of more than twenty millions per annum, it would have increased our revenue to an extent that would have afforded us material assistance in the prosecution of the great scheme of internal improvements which our infant state has so vigorously commenced. But as the law must be only prospective in its operation and cannot apply to lands already purchased, and as the sales are rapidly decreasing and will continue to decrease unless the project of graduation become a law, we do not anticipate much benefit from its passage now.

HORTICULTURE.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a pamphlet entitled "Extracts from Dr. Ives's Lecture on Horticulture." Dr. Ives is professor of materia medica in the college at New-Haven, and has devoted a long life to the study and illustration of his favorite science. He is probably the most accomplished botanist in the United States. His address is written in a style of great beauty and elegance, and contains many curious and interesting facts, a knowledge of which would be attended with practical advantage to that useful class of our citizens, those public benefactors who are expending money and labor to enrich the farms and gardens of our state, by the introduction and dissemination here of trees of foreign growth.

Among other facts, one, perhaps less generally known, respects the foreign origin of the hemlock, which was first cultivated in this country by the late Dr. Æneas Munson, the father of botany in Connecticut, for medical use. "It was raised from seed obtained in a letter from Baron Stoerk of Vienna." It is now very common in the forests of New England.

The professor well establishes the fact that the country and climate of its origin is not always the most propitious to the growth of a plant or tree. The peach is found to arrive at greater perfection in America than in Persia, its original locality. The maize or Indian corn, indigenous to America, is cultivated with at least equal success in some parts of England, if we may trust to the testimony of Cobbett, who says he proved it by experiment. Ireland produces potatoes superior to those raised in any part of the world; but the potato denominated Irish was first found in America.

A series of experiments with the seeds of flowers and fruits, by professor Van Mons, of Brussels, resulted in the following important discoveries: "So long as plants remain in their natural situation, they do not change, and their seeds always produce the same; but by changing their climate or territory, they commence varying from their natural state, and never return to it, but are removed still further by every successive generation. It is not as much the effect of climate as of cultivation. In a state of nature, seeds do not improve or degenerate; but he remarks that the seeds of old trees produce trees more like the original or wild plant, than seeds from a young tree. Hence he recommends to plant the first seeds of a new variety, whether fruit tree or flower, if it is intended to improve the variety. Another important fact for the cultivator of fruit is this; that the seeds of the fruit of young seedlings will produce trees which will bear fruit much earlier than the trees obtained by planting the seeds of old trees. The improvement in the quality of the fruit is at the expense of the life of the tree. Those trees which produce the most delicate fruit are short-lived." "From repeated propagation of delicate and diseased trees, the life of the peach was reduced to two or three years in and around New-Haven, the City of Gardens. In the eastern part of the country the same kind of peaches grow as existed fifty years since. No delicate varieties have been cultivated, and no disease has appeared among them."

Dr. Dwight taught that "the proper time to prune fruit trees is in June, when the plant is in the most rapid growth; and the reason is that the wound will heal most readily at that season."

As the cultivation of orchards and gardens is in its infancy in this portion of our Military Tract, and is attracting much attention, perhaps the hints we have here borrowed from professor Ives's pamphlet may be of practical service to some of our home readers.

UPPER CANADA.

The intelligence from this quarter is painfully interesting. It is clear that Sir Francis Head is not a Santa Anna, and that he will not permit our citizens or our government to play the Texian game with *him*. That Great Britain is not Mexico begins already to be plainly seen. Details follow.

Our last week's summary of Canadian affairs left the patriots fortifying Navy Island, and the collecting of the royal army under Sir Francis Head at Chippewa, a town on the Canada shore, in sight of the island. Our dates were to the 28th December. On the night of Friday the 29th an appalling circumstance took place, which is thus related in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser extra of the 31st (Sunday, 6 P. M.):

Throughout yesterday and to-day our city has been very much excited in consequence of the seizure and burning of the Caroline and the killing of one of our citizens, at Schlosser. The feeling generated by these acts is altogether different from the *patriotic* excitement which has prevailed here. It is far deeper and more universal. Indeed there can be, there is, but one opinion on the subject. The taking the life of Durfee and the wounding of other citizens, and the burning of the Caroline, are acts for which our government is bound to demand the fullest and most ample atonement.

The following are the facts as nearly as we could ascertain them. The Caroline cleared from this port the forenoon of Friday last for Schlosser, whither she went, and during the day made several trips between that place and Navy Island. One of her trips was made without showing her colors, in consequence of breaking her flag staff. At evening she hauled up along the dock, a landing place at Schlosser, and was made fast.

Several persons who were there at the time, and unable to obtain lodgings for the night, went aboard the boat to sleep. Among this number we understand were some volunteers for Navy Island from Rochester, but it is said they had no arms with them. The only arms on board were a few pistols, perhaps half a dozen, and an old musket. A little after midnight the boats from Chippewa came alongside. Of their number, there are various reports; they contained in all from 30 to 50 men. As they approached the Caroline they were hailed, but without stopping to parley, they rushed upon deck, armed with pistols, boarding pikes and cutlasses, and a general *melee* ensued.

The affair lasted but a few minutes; the boat was soon cleared of her crew and lodgers, towed into the stream and set a fire. She went blazing into the rapids, but probably broke to pieces before going over the falls. The scene was an appalling one, and required no adventitious aid to add to its sublimity. The story that the cries and shrieks of persons on board were heard amid the rush of the flames and the roar of the cataract, we believe to be utterly unfounded.

Of the 23 persons who were on board in the evening 9 are missing. Whether they made their escape or were killed it is impossible to say. It is not ascertained with absolute certainty, that any except Durfee were killed. He was found lying on the dock, with a ball through his forehead, and remained in the same position—a ghastly spectacle—till 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was brought to town.

Mr. King is severely wounded by a sabre or cutlass cut in the shoulder. Capt. Harding, of the brig Indiana, has a cut extending from the left corner of the forehead to the nose. A thick fur cap which he wore probably saved his life. A negro is also desperately wounded. But two prisoners were taken; one a boy of this city, who was accidently on board, and a Canadian from Grand river. The boy is already, or probably will be released.

The funeral of Durfee was attended this afternoon by upwards of 2000 persons. A prayer and appropriate address was made by Rev. Mr. Hawks, after which an address was made by H. K. Smith, Esq. Just before the conclusion of his remarks it was announced that the Navy Islanders had established a hospital on Grand Island, and that the Canadians had made a descent upon it, and taken prisoners all the sick with their attendants.

We put no faith whatever in this report.

We have endeavored in the above to give a plain narrative of facts, divested entirely of all coloring. The acts recorded speak for themselves, and they are those in which the whole American people have an interest. The seizure and burning of the Caroline under the circumstances, was a most flagrant and outrageous violation of territory, and the death of Durfee was a murder. There may be palliating circumstances, but if there are we have yet to learn them. What course it is proper to pursue it does not become us to say. The affair is of that character that government should alone decide upon it. We do not apprehend any further aggressions, but it is well enough to be prepared. On this point we have no doubt that proper measures will be taken.

In conclusion we would caution all, into whose hands this may fall, not to give heed to the thousand rumors with which the air is filled. Some of them are so absurd as to bear the marks of falsehood on their very face, and a little examination will show many others to be unfounded.

Later.

A postscript to a letter received by the New-York Journal of Commerce, dated Buffalo, Dec. 31st, (at night) says:

"I have seen Capt. Appleby. He states that two of the men commanding boats in the attack of the Caroline, he is intimately acquainted with. He escaped without being wounded. There was an attempt made to stab him, but the weapon went only through his vest. The accounts to-day are, that the British have landed on Grand Island.—Three hundred men have been sent to repulse them."

As may be supposed, this occurrence has produced a great excitement throughout the north. The New-York legislature being in session, Gov. Marcy sent the following message:

I received last evening, after my annual message was prepared, information of an occurrence which I hasten to communicate to you.

The territory of this state has been invaded, and some of our citizens murdered, by an armed force from the province of Upper Canada.

By the documents accompanying this communication, it will be perceived that the steamboat Caroline, owned by one of our citizens, while lying at Schlosser, on the Niagara river, within the limits of this state, on the night of the 29th Dec. last, was forcibly seized by a party of 70 or 80 armed men in boats which came from and returned to the Canada shore.

The crew and other persons in this steam-boat amounting to thirty-three, were suddenly attacked at midnight, after they had retired to repose, and probably more than one third of them wantonly massacred. The boat was detached from the wharf to which it had been secured, set on fire, taken into the middle of the river, and by the force of the current carried over the Niagara falls. Twelve of the persons who were on board of it were missing, and there is ground to fear that they were killed by the invaders in their attack upon it or perished in its descent over the cataract. Of those who escaped from the boat, one was killed on the wharf, and several others were wounded.

I am warranted in assuring you that the authorities not only in this state, but of the United States, have felt an anxious solicitude to maintain the relations of peace and strict neutrality with the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at all times since the commencement of the civil disturbances therein, and have in all respects done what was incumbent upon them to do, to sustain these relations. The occurrence to which I have alluded, is an outrage that has not been provoked by an act done or duty neglected, by the government of this state or the union. If it should appear that this boat was intended to be used for the purpose of keeping up an intercourse between this state and Navy Island, which is now held by an assemblage of persons in defiance of the Canadian government, this circumstance would furnish no justification for the hostile invasion of our territory and the destruction of the lives of our citizens.

The general government is entrusted with the maintenance of our foreign relations, and will undoubtedly take the necessary steps to redress the wrong and sustain the honor of the country.

Though I have received no official information of the fact, I have good reason to believe that the local authorities of this state have taken prompt and efficient means, to repress any retaliative measures of aggression which our citizens, under the impulse of deeply excited and indignant feelings, might rashly resolve to adopt; and that the patriotic militia in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage have obeyed with alacrity the call which has been made upon them for these purposes.

It will probably be necessary for this state to keep up a military force for the protection of our citizens and the maintenance of peace, until an opportunity is given to the general government to interpose with its power. In that event, I apprehend that it will be necessary for you to provide by law for the payment and maintenance of such forces as the occasion may require.

I shall doubtless receive within a short time, official information of what the local authorities have done, and shall be better enabled to form an opinion of what will be necessary on the part of this state to preserve our rights and the public tranquility. I shall then communicate with you on the subject, and such matters in relation to it as may require your consideration.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1838. W. L. MARCY.

Reception of the news at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of Jan. 5th, writes:

Canada, Canada, Canada, is now the cry in congress. The news from Navy Island, the attack made by a detachment of British soldiers from Chippewa upon an American steam-boat, the death of 20 Americans killed by British soldiers at night, upon American ground, has thrown Washington and every place north of Washington into a great fever of excitement. In the senate a message of the president of the United States on this matter excited much interest but no discussion. It was read and re-read by the secretary of the senate, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Davis, referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

In the house a discussion grew out of the message which ended in the adoption of a resolution introduced by Mr. Tillman of Buffalo. The resolution called upon the president of the United States to furnish the house with all the information in his possession relative to the recent events upon the frontiers of Canada, the particulars in regard to the aggressions of Canadians and Americans, in a word all the information in his possession relative to the neutrality of the two countries.

The message of the president asks to be clothed with further power in order to suppress all excesses on the frontier, and for the purpose of subduing all disposed to violate the strictest neutrality. The lateness of the hour, for congress has been in session almost up to the hour of closing the express mail, prevents me from giving you the particulars of the discussion this evening.—Nothing however was done in the house after the adoption of the resolution of which I speak.

The house adjourned over to Monday.

Upper Canada parliament.

We extract the following from the New-York Commercial Advertiser. No dates are given, nor are they material. The convening of parliament was probably a day or two before the attack upon the Caroline above spoken of:

The Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary brings us the message of Sir Francis Head, at the opening of parliament. It relates, of course, almost exclusively to the recent events in the province, and those now in progress on our side.

Of the latter Governor Head speaks in strong but calm and impressive language. He expresses forcibly the surprise and regret with which he has found the province entrusted to him by his sovereign, invaded by a people with whom that sovereign is at peace, and to whom no provocation has been given.

From this part of the message we quote the following:

"I am informed that Americans from various quarters are hastening from the interior to join this standard of avowed plunder and revolt—that cannon and arms are publicly proceeding there—and under these circumstances it becomes my painful duty to inform you, that without having offered to the United States the smallest provocation—without having entertained the slightest previous doubt of American sincerity, the inhabitants of this province may in a few days be called upon by me to defend their lives, their properties and their liberties, from an attack by American citizens, which, with no desire to offend, I must pronounce to be unparalleled in the history of the world."

Governor Head declares that he feels no anxiety for the result, and adds—"The peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity; and if a national war, which it rests with the American government to avert, should be the unhappy consequence of an intolerant invasion of our freedom, the civilized world, while it sympathizes with our just cause, will view with feelings of astonishment and abhorrence, this attempt of a body of American citizens, treacherously to attack and plunder, in a moment of profound peace, their oldest, their most intimate and their most natural ally."

In conclusion, Sir Francis says, that firmly anticipating from the American people a noble vindication of their government and institutions, and holding it but just to allow them a reasonable time to do so, he has communicated with the governor of New-York and the British minister at Washington; and while awaiting their replies, has reinforced the military by a strong corps of observation on the frontier, and made arrangements for a levy *en masse* of the militia, should their services unhappily be required.

Navy Island is located two miles above the Niagara Falls, within half a mile of Canada, and a mile and a half of the American shore. A provisional government has been organized there, of which Mr. McKenzie is chairman. He offers a donation of 300 acres to each volunteer, and 500*l* for Sir Francis B. Head.

LOWER CANADA.

The only item we find of importance in relation to the affairs of this province, is the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Vermont to a member of congress. It is published in the National Intelligencer:

"The Canada war in the lower province is *suspended* for the present—not over. The radicals mean to make another and more vigorous effort. The leaders assert that the efforts already made have failed of success only in consequence of a want of arms and means of attack. *They are collecting means in this state. Muskets, cannon, powder and ball, &c. are freely given, and are collecting in large quantities.* They have an agent at Montpelier, Belendry, a Frenchman.—He has obtained, I am credibly informed, two or three cannon already, and has got, and will get, in the country, very many muskets and rifles, and much powder and ball. It is the intention of the radicals who are now in this state, to enter the province in a few weeks with arms, &c. arm and organize the French population, and make a desperate effort."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

This body met at Albany on the 2d instant, and Gov. Marcy's message is contained in the Evening Journal of the same day. The following synopsis is furnished by the New-York Sun:

The situation of the currency of our country and state occupies the latter half of the governor's message. It will be seen that he advises the preservation of the safety fund system, though he acknowledges the banks to be mere monopolies, incompatible with an equality of civil rights. To meet this objection to them, he recommends the discontinuance of the present mode of granting charters, and to open the business of banking to a full and free competition, under such restrictions and regulations as will ensure a sound currency. In relation to the restraining law, he still holds that its unreserved repeal would be unwholesome. In relation to the suspension law, while he regards it as one that has contributed largely towards enabling our citizens to sustain the shock of the revulsion which led to it, he deprecates the extension of its operation beyond the period required by stern necessity. Indeed he does deem *any extension* beyond the term of the present act will be necessary. The proposed repeal of the small bill law is not mentioned by him, as indeed it does not deserve to be.

The canals have not been as productive during the last fiscal year, which closed last September, as they were the year previous, by $27,000. The nett proceeds from all the canals for the year is $717,803.24. The cost of repairs and collection of tolls on them has amounted to $608,997.73.

The treasury receips for the year amount to $6,452,481.44; payments out of it, $5,921,928.90; leaving a balance of $1,530,552.90.

The capital of the bank fund has accumulated to $649,818.45; the revenue derived from it last year was $28,508.61.

(Luther Bradish was chosen speaker of the house of assembly, Jarvis N. Lake clerk, Wm. C. Bloss door-keeper, and Frederick Lamb assistant do.—all whigs we presume.)

MICHIGAN.

The legislature commenced its session on the 2d inst. The administration party of the house (we are informed by the Detroit Adv.) elected Kingsly S. Bingham, of Livingston, their speaker. The votes were

For Kingsly S. Bingham,	(adm)	27
" Levi Cook, of Wayne,	(whig)	18
		9

The Sangamon Journal of the 6th inst. has the following paragraph, and on the 13th that paper places the nomination of John T. Stewart, as a candidate for congress, at the head of its columns:

Mr. Walker and the congressional nomination.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Walker, dated on the 21st ult., in which he says, most unequivocally, that he cannot be a candidate: and he adds, that "the whigs are under obligations to give Mr. Stuart the preference on account of past services;" and he says now as he has before said, that he should at once "harness himself for the contest." We have understood that Mr. Stuart has been waiting for the ultimate determination of Mr. Walker before replying to the numerous calls of citizens in different portions of the district, to become a candidate for congress. Mr. Stuart is now absent from town, else, we presume, the public would have heard from him the present week on the subject.

THEATRICAL.

The Chicago Democrat states that the theatrical company, which have been performing at that place during the winter with great eclat, will soon set out on a tour southwardly, visiting Juliet, Ottawa, Peoria, Springfield, Jacksonville, and Alton. Mr. M'Kenzie is the manager, who is highly spoken of in the newspapers.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The money market exhibits no remarkable change, except in the decline of specie. Our banks are still curtailing, and a good number of them pay specie for their notes whenever presented, though they make no noise about it.—Specie is quoted—American gold at 2 per cent. Mexican dollars 3½; but we do not believe that even these rates could be obtained for any large amount. The fact is, the article is a drug in the market, and but for the purchases of banks to prepare themselves for a resumption, would hardly be quoted above city paper. Stocks exhibit no material change; they are lower on the average, if any thing. U. S. bank 121½ a 122; Ohio rail-road 118¾. Treasury notes are a shade below New York paper! It seems a joke that the obligations of the government of the United States, received as the equivalent of specie for all public dues, should not be equal to Plattsburg and Chautauque county bank notes not redeemable in specie—but the fact is even so. Our city is no doubt prepared for a resumption, as soon as the domestic exchanges can in some way be regulated. Foreign exchange is low enough, and specie is coming in; but the domestic is still irregular and deplorable.—*New Yorker, Dec.* 30.

THE MARKETS.

New-York.—The New-Yorker of the 30th ult. says. Provisions are lower and still falling. Flour can hardly be kept up at $9, even nominally, and can really be bought lower.—Nearly every thing else has fallen, and will go yet lower if the Ohio river keeps open.

St. Louis.—The Republican of the 12th inst. quotes new bacon hams at 10 a 12½ cts; hog round 8; butter 16 scarce; flour 7.50 a 8.50; sugar 7.50 a 8.50; whisky 42 a 45.

THE WORK BEGUN.

We find the following among the proceedings of the U. S. senate on the 7th of December:

Mr. Walker of Miss. according to notice introduced four bills in relation to the public lands; one authorizing the states to tax any lands within their limits sold by the United States.

Another for reducing and graduating the price of public lands.

A third for relinquishing the 16th sections of lands granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof.

A fourth for granting pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands. These were severally read twice by their titles, and refered to the committee on public lands.

The sum of 33,536 dollars has been expended by the commissioner of the board of internal improvement for this district, about 30,000 of which has been expended in this county. The addition of this amount to the ordinary circulation of the country, although apparently imperceptible, has undoubtedly contributed much towards the preservation of our citizens from that pecuniary embarrassment which but for this would no doubt have been felt. It was paid by the states to a class of citizens whose necessities have compelled them to throw it immediately again into circulation—first to engineers and contractors, and from them to farmers, mechanics, and laborers, for provisions and labor, and from them to those who could supply their immediate wants, or to whom they were indebted.—*Jacksonville Gaz.*

For the Peoria Register.

In the Register of December 23 I find a communication, signed "A member of synod," which may require an answer. It is supposed that the writer of that article was not fully aware of the grave and serious character of the charges made by him; nor of the difficulty which he might find in an attempt to substantiate them in a court of justice: otherwise he would hardly have offered so strong a temptation to a necessitous man to obtain relief by prosecuting a wealthy merchant, for a manifest libel.

This is not intended as a threat, but a friendly monition. The stated clerk has not hitherto needed the aid of a jury to sustain his moral character or ministerial standing; nor does he feel it at all necessary now.

In compiling the proceedings for publication I am not conscious of any motive to unfairness. The object was to prepare a fair statement of such proceedings as would be of public interest; and the results only, without the tedious formal details by which synod arrived at those results, were selected. The record, however, as made by the stated clerk, and the original minutes furnished by the temporary clerk, will be produced at Pe-

oria at the ensuing meeting of synod in that place. Ample opportunity will thus be afforded to "A member of synod," who lives on the spot, to compare and criticise them both. If the published account, or the records, or the original minutes are really "one-sided," that is, partial and false, he will be able to exercise his critical acumen to prove them so.

In regard to "*the existing state of things in the Presbyterian church*," the vote is given in the published proceedings just as it is recorded—and the record is correctly made from the notes of the temporary clerk. If there is any error *in fact* respecting it, the temporary clerk is responsible, and as he is a firm old school brother, the "member of synod" will not probably suspect him of design in the matter. Moreover, if he should choose to implicate Thomas A. Spilman of any falsification of the record, he will find no other member of synod to sympathize with him. He will be "left alone with his glory."

The resolutions on this subject are published, I believe, verbatim as they were passed. In the preliminary minute I have have not told all the mutations through which the matter passed, but simply, the conclusion. I have no where said, or intimated, or "given color to the idea" that the resolutions were passed unanimously. The statement is that they "were adopted,"—just as such statements *always* read when the vote is *not* unanimous.

The word "unanimously" is not to be found in or about the resolutions. The term "unitedly" which "a member of synod" affects to consider synonymous, is used only in reference to the condemnation of the errors condemned by the general assembly. If that "member of synod" *does not* unite in condemning those errors, ought he not to be examined concerning them?

The yeas and nays are not recorded. For this, the stated clerk is not responsible. He has never been furnished with them. Nor has he received any minute intimating that they were taken. The following minute, however, is recorded in the case: "The paper being read, the roll was called for the expression of views."—"A member of synod" seems to have confounded this calling of the roll, with the taking of the yeas and nays: an entirely different thing.

As the published minutes state nothing of the unanimity or strength of the vote, therefore the attempt to implicate the character of the clerk is gratuitous. Nor have I any need of vindicating a statement which I never made. I would take leave however, to give my *opinion*, that the *opinion* of "a member of synod" is somewhat erroneus I *think* there was greater unanimity than he seems to suppose. Perhaps he can tell the exact number of persons, members of synod or otherwise, who complained of the vote to general assembly, after the adjournment. The paper is forwarded, and I have forgotten.

The object to be accomplished in that vote of synod was not a triumph of new school or old school, but a union of heart; an expression of mutual confidence and esteem. It is gratifying that, in the frank expression of views elicited in the discussion, there was such a melting away of misconception and jealousy. I wish the brother to whom I am now replying could enjoy the sweet satisfaction which I am sure was felt by all who yielded to the influence of mutual love.

In the case of Mr. Fraser, I need only say that in compliance with his request, I have forwarded to him a full copy of all the proceedings respecting him, which the synod of Illinois have ever held. If he is wronged by the stated clerk therefore, he has ample means of redress in his own hands. I am not conscious of intending any on my part—and if the synod have erred, the sin ought not to be visited on their clerk.

THOS. LIPPINCOTT.

☞ The severely cold weather yesterday greatly interfered with our type-setting, and has compelled us to lessen our usual amount of matter in the inner form. Other hindrances also have prevented a proper attention to the editorial department.

LYCEUM.

☞ The next meeting of the Peoria Lyceum will be held in the court-house, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. H. W. Reynolds will deliver a lecture upon the claims of the Bible on literary men. After which the following question will be debated: "Are the principles of right innate?" Affirmative, Rev. Mr. Phelps, Charles Ballance, Dr. Cross; negative, Rev. Mr. Riddler, Jacob Gale, Lewis Bigelow.
CHARLES M. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cranch, GEORGE T. METCALFE, Esq. to CAROLINE LOUISA, daughter of Hon. Lewis Bigelow.

In Henderson Grove, Knox county, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. A. R. Gardner, Mr. ALLEN BROWN to Miss MARY M'MURTRY.

In Henderson, Knox county, on the 2d inst. by James Goff, Esq. Mr. ——— OXLEY to Miss CATHERINE CAMPBELL.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday, Mrs. MARTHA J. TAYLOR, aged 42 years, wife of Mr. James Taylor. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In this county, on the 23d ult. Mr. WILLIS EDSON, in the 31st year of his age, after a sickness of about one week. He was formerly from Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y. where his parents now reside, but had been for the last year engaged as an officer in the Texian army. Having received a furlow, he was returning to his family, who reside in Henderson, Knox county, Ill. but was seized with sickness when within 40 miles of their abode, though his wife had the consolation of seeing him ere he closed his eyes in death. His remains were removed to Henderson and interred, when the consolations of the gospel were tendered to the mourners and a large concourse of people by the Rev. E. B. Mann. Brother Edson has left an amiable wife and two young children to mourn their early loss. May they find in their Heavenly Father a source of comfort, knowing that he is indeed a Father to the fatherless and the widow's God.
A. R. GARDNER.

☞ Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate, Utica, N. Y. will please copy.

☞ Methodist service every Sabbath, in Mr. Douglass's school-room, at 10½ A. M. and 6 P. M.; A. E. Phelps minister.

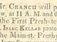
☞ The Rev. Mr. CRANCH will preach in the court-house to-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 6½ P. M.

☞ Service in the First Presbyterian church every Sabbath; Rev. ISAAC KELLAR pastor.

☞ Service in the Main-st. Presbyterian chh. every Sabbath; Rev. JOHN SPAULDING pastor. To-morrow night Mr. S. will continue his series of sermons to young men. Subject, *Counting the cost.*

WEATHER TABLE.

1838. JANUARY.	THERMOMETER. sunrise	3 P.M.	WEATHER. morning.	evening.
13 Saturday	26	44	clear	clear
14 Sunday	36	40	variable	variable
15 Monday	23	41	clear	clear
16 Tuesday	32	43	clear	rainy
17 Wednesday	40	40	cloudy	cloudy
18 Thursday	24	23	cloudy	cloudy
19 Friday	—1	20	clear	clear

PORT OF  PEORIA.

Arrival and departure of Steam-boats.

Jan.		Arrived from	Departed for	Jan.
13	Frontier, Dennis,	Near Hennepin	St. Louis	13
16	Gazelle, Beach,	St. Louis	St. Louis	16
16	Wisconsin, O'Graham,	St. Louis	St. Louis	18

It will be seen from the foregoing that the navigation is closed above our town.

ALL persons indebted to W. B. Farrell and Farrell & Lippincott, for goods bought previous to the 1st January, 1838, will please come forward and settle their accounts. FARRELL & LIPPINCOTT.
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838.

PEORIA PRICE CURRENT.

COFFEE, Cuba, per lb.	$00 15½ a	00 16½
Rio, "	15 a	16
CANDLES, sperm, "	45 a	47
mould, "	18 a	20
tallow, "	14 a	15
CORN MEAL, per bush.	50 a	62½
COAL, "	12½ a	
FISH, mackerel, No. 1	16 00 a	18 00
" No. 2	14 00 a	16 00
" No. 3	10 50 a	12 00
cod, per box,	3 00 a	3 50
FLOUR, per barrel,	9 00 a	10 00
GRAIN, wheat, per bush	1 00 a	1 20
corn, "	35 a	40
oats, "	31 a	37
barley, "	75 a	85
beans, "	1 a	1 25
HIDES, dry, per lb.	7 a	8
HONEY, per lb.	8 a	10
LUMBER, common, from mills, per M.	20 00 a	30 00
pine, per do.	35 00 a	40 00
clear pine, "	35 00 a	60 00
shingles, "	4 00 a	5 00
MOLASSES, per gallon	62½ a	65
NAILS, per lb	10 a	11
PROVISIONS, pork, per bbl	none	
bacon hams, per lb	10 a	13
shoulders, "	8 a	9
middlings, "	9 a	10
lard, "	10 a	11
potatoes, per bushel	30 a	40
RICE, per 100 lbs.	9 00 a	10 00
SUGAR, brown, per lb	9½ a	10
loaf, do.	20 a	23
SALT, Kanhawa, per bushel	a	87
ground alum "	1 25 a	1 50
Liv. blown "	1 50 a	1 75
Turk's Island "	1 00 a	1 25
TEAS, imperial, per lb.	75 a	90
young hyson,	60 a	80
TOBACCO, Cavendish, per lb.	30 a	35
James river, "	25 a	30

PROVISION MARKET.

Flour, 100 lbs	4 00 a 4 50	Corn meal, bushel,	50 a 62
Beef, lb	3 a 4	Oats	35 a 37
Pork	3 a 4½	Corn	35 a 40
Mutton, (scarce)	6¼	Potatoes	31 a 37
Lard, (scarce)	10 a 12	Onions	50 a 62
Butter	20 a 25	Eggs, doz	15 a 20
Wh. beans, bsh.	1 a 1 25	Chickens, doz.	1 50 a 1 75

IF THOMAS ORR, late of Rose Hall, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, will call upon George Scott, in Peoria, or write to him at the post-office there, he will hear of something to his advantage.
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838. 2m

STONE COAL.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish the inhabitants of Peoria with any quantity of stone coal, of the best quality, at nine cents per bushel.
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838. 3t A. WREN.

HURD & HASKELL would inform the public that they have opened in the store-room recently occupied by M. & J. A. Neal, Main-street, a fine assortment of fancy DRY GOODS AND DOMESTICS, which they invite their friends and the public to call and examine, assuring them that they can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms for cash.

They have also a general assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

☞ Their stock will be kept up by constant supplies from the southern and eastern cities.
THOMAS J. HURD,
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838. WM. H. HASKELL.

BARLEY WANTED.—The subscribers having accepted an agency for the purchase of barley, will pay the highest market price for any quantity, delivered at their warehouse in Peoria. They will furnish bags or barrels to put it in, on contract being made for the delivery of a given quantity.
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838. FORSYTH & Co.

MICHIGAN MONEY taken for goods at cash prices by jan 20 HURD & HASKELL.

DISSOLUTION AND NEW CONCERN.—The partnership heretofore existing between Leonard and John Sommers was dissolved on the 12th inst., and Leonard Sommers has formed a connection with Samuel B. King. The new firm will occupy the old Sommers' stand, at the lower end of Water-st., where they will carry on the PAINTING business, in all its branches, and where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
SAMUEL B. KING,
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838. LEONARD SOMMERS.

DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK.—A few patterns of superfine cassimere of the latest importations and most fashionable styles. Also, a fine assortment of stocks, shirts, bosoms, and collars, and a few pilot cloth overcoats at BOYLE & HARDY'S.
South-west corner of Washington and Main streets.
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838.

FLOUR.—A lot of very superior flour, at reduced price, for sale by
jan 20 STEVENS & SILLIMAN.

B. L. TURNBULL,
Bookseller and Bookbinder, No. 132 Main-st., St. Louis,

HAS on hand an extensive assortment of law, medical, classical, theological, miscellaneous and school books, of all kinds. Merchants and teachers will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

BLANK BOOKS, consisting of day books, journals, legers, letter books, invoice books, cash books, record books, bill books, order books, note books, bank books, freight books, passage books, docket books, steam-boat books, and all kinds of blank books, made to order.—Also, ink, quills, and all kinds of stationery.

PAPER, consisting of demi, medium, royal, super-royal, imperial, extra-imperial, and mammoth printing paper; also cap, letter, folio post and tea paper; bonnet boards, and 800 reams wrapping paper. Also wall paper of various colors, with suitable bordering.

Having accepted of the agency of the Clinton paper mill, I will engage to furnish printers of newspapers with a constant supply of paper of any size at the shortest notice.

BOOK-BINDERY.—B. L. T. has a book-bindery connected with his store, well supplied with tools and binding materials, and is enabled to bind either parts or whole editions of books on as reasonable terms as any in the western country. He has also a ruling machine attached to his bindery, and can rule and bind blank books to any given pattern, at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ Old books rebound.
St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1838. 3m

THE undersigned, having been appointed by an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Liverpool, Canton and Knoxville rail road, and calling the first meeting of the stockholders thereof, hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Liverpool, Canton and Knoxville rail road, at the hotel of Th. J. Little, Esq. in the town of Canton, Fulton county, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to choose their first board of five directors, and organize under the provisions of their charter.
Samuel Brooks, Robert E. Little, Thos. J. Little, Myron Phelps, Chas. Kettelle, Jonas Rawall, Wm. Elliot, jr. D. W. Villem, Joel Wright.
Canton, Jan. 20, 1838. 3t

AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 24th of January inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. that valuable TAVERN STAND called the Steam-Boat Hotel, situated on the corner of Main and Water streets in Peoria.—Said buildings stand on a lot owned by Capt. H. B. Stillman, and the lot is leased for the term of five years from the first day of April, 1836. The leasehold interest will be sold with the said buildings. Immediate possession and a perfect title will be given. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.
Peoria, Jan. 20, 1838. J. T. STEVENS.

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. Russell's, at the corner of Adams and Fulton streets. Peoria, Dec. 30, 1837.

COUNTY SURVEYING.—In consequence of the sickness of Mr. Hathaway, persons wanting surveying done will be attended to by Mr. Mason, on leaving their names at the recorder's office, in the court-house. THOMAS PHILLIPS.
Peoria, Dec. 9, 1837.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Aiken & Little, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSHUA AIKEN,
Peoria, Dec. 30, 1837. ROBERT E. LITTLE.

LUMBER.—10,000 feet of first rate pine boards, plank, joists and scantling, just received per st'm boat Gazelle, from Wheeling, and left by William Lebarren, Esq.; also 87,500 pine shingles; all of which will be sold low for cash. DANIEL BRESTLE,
Peoria, Jan. 13, 1838. 4t Agent.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post-office at Charleston, Peoria county, Jan. 1, 1838.

Reuben Canterbury 2
Charles Dement
Jeremiah C. Dow
William Ewing
L. L. Ellis
D. S. Ellis
Moses T. Greely
Mr. Guryan
Daniel Gordon
Archibald Henry
Asa Hazeltine
H. Lowrie
James V. Morse
Rev. J. A. Mitchell
Rufus Pierce
Thomas E. Stoddard
Joseph Vandervin
Isaiah Hollingsworth
Edward D. Webb
E. Woenigar
Jan. 13, 1838. L. L. GUYER, Depy. P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post-office at Knox Court-House on the 1st day of January, 1838.

A. Henry Adcock
James M. Allen
Rosson P. Andrus
B. Charles C. Bellows
John Bean
William Brewer
Jacob Brunk
Bellwood & Ramsey
Alfred W. Beck
Alfred Beck
John Bayne
Hiram Bowman
C. William Clark
M. Chalmers
Cleveland Pomeroy & Brs
Israel L. Clark
James Collins
Benj. or James Coburns
Aristarchus Cone
D. Harlin J. Davis
Mary Dunlap
John Dean
E. Mary M. Easely
F. George Fitch
Nathan Finch
G. William Garten
Ephraim W. Gibbs
Matilda Garrett
H. James Hall
Caleb B. Harley
Jones Harding
Wm. Hulbert [Haskell
Franklin or Howell
James Hearn 2
Jonathan Houghton
J. William Jones
K. John Killam
L. Thomas Leslie
John Love
Jacob D. Long 2
Phebe Leighton
Silas Locke
M. John Mendeville 4
John Morriss
Robert M'Cullough
Wm. M'Greenwood
James Manning
Elisha Miles
N. James Norton
O. Michael O'Donnell
P. Nancy A. Palmer
Andrus Parker
T. T. Parmenter
R. Joseph Robinson
Geo. W. Robertson
Samuel C. Reid
William Reves
George F. Reynolds
Benj. Russell or Wesley [Spurlock
S. John Slry
Jacob C. Smith
Joseph Stratten
Abisha Sallee
James Stewart
Peter W. Sornburgh
Jared Seymour
John B. Stiller
V. Mourning Vice
Daniel Valentine
W. John C. Ward
Simeon Wright
Thomas M. Weeks
Jan. 13, 1838. JOHN G. SANBURN, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post-office at Peoria, January 1, 1838. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised.

A. Johnson Adams
Samuel R. Alexander
Oliver P. Anderson
R. P. Angier
Rudolph Ausley
Joseph Adams
John Alter
Mrs. Laura Almy
Johnson S. Adams
Wm. C. Andrews
J. C. Armstrong
B. Thomas B. Bryant
Lewis Bigelow
Edward Ballard
Richard Baldwin 2
R. P. Burlingame
John Bowman
Mary Ann Bowman
Andrew Bush
Abigail Bosworth
Mrs. Maria Baker
James Burnett
Nelson Buck
Richard Bourne
Aurelia A. Boone
Andrew Barkey
George A. Bishop
Charles Beach
James H. Brooks
Daniel Berto
Joseph Bohrer
David Barngrover
Jane Brown
James Benjamin
Joel S. Barnes
John Bryan
Hiram Bliss
Charles Baber
John L. Bogardus 2
Hiram Bostwick
C. Aristarchus Cone
Apollos Cone
Daniel Corbit
John Coyle
William Cromwell
Jackson Crane
Joseph Chapin
Lydia Colburn
S. P. Church
Mr. Logue, carpenter
Christian Cooper
Mrs. Rebecca Cohan
Andrew J. Clifton
Thomas Campbell
Richard Coe
J. Cobb
Marcellus Campbell
William Compton
Joseph Cloud
Joseph R. Caldwell
J. N. Chrisman
Jesse J. Cox
Almon Clark 3
Lewis Coolidge
Dr. C. S. Carter
D. Harry C. Denison
Harry Denison
Benjamin B. Davis
Joel Deming
Samuel Downs 2
J. B. Davis
Thomas Duncan
Thomas Duncan
Robinson Dolton
E. M. Daley
Benjamin Dewell
James Dalrymple
Samuel D. Dodge
E. Jacob Eaman
Benj. F. Emery
Clementius Ewalt
Noble Everett
S. Everett
F. Amos French
Charles Freeman
Mrs. Jemima G. Frisbie
Hon. Thomas Ford
James Felder
Mrs. Catharine Ford
Wm. Francis jr 2
Rev. J. P. Fuller
Alanson Foster
John C. Flanagan
William Forbes
G. Robert Gray
H. Gillett
David B. Goodale 2
Freedom Gilson
Augustus Greely
Dr. William Gant
Asahel Gridley or Mr. F. Brattan
Wm. N. Grover 2
George Griggs
Nathaniel Gage or Mr. Hoite
John Glaze
Samuel L. Graves
Samuel Greaves 2
Samuel Gebb
John Green
George Glassford
William Gorsuch
Benjamin Groff 2
Jeremiah P. Goodwin
A. O. Garrett
H. Abraham Hays
Richard Hammett
Daniel Harker
Mrs. Rachel Hinch
John Hazard 2
George Hopkins
James Haze
Gilbert Hatheway
Edward Hansbury
John Harris
Andrew Hamilton
Elijah Herley
Doctor Hesma
James H. Himple
John Hamilton
Jane Howard
Calvin Hyde
Brice Hays jr
John S. Hirst
Jacob Hipperly
Mr. Hinch
L. Hanna
Henry L. Hill
Madora Hall
John Hiddleson
Theodore F. Hurd
T. J. Hurd
Henry Hays
Edwin D. Hart
J. David S. Jamison
W. C. Jones
William C. Jones
James B. Johnson
Capt. Johnson
John Jackson
John Johnson
Thomas Johnson jr
Mr. Jones
Simeon B. Johnson
K. Francis P. Kingsley
Philip A. Kisiner
William Knott 2
William Kent 3
John Kennel
Michael Kennedy
John Kelsey 3
Thomas Kingsmill
Joseph Kamp
Mrs. Hetty Kindig
Mrs. Lucinda C. Kettelle
Mr. Kilborn
Martin Kellogg
L. Henry Little 2
Isaac Long 3
J. Lineback & Co.
Thomas Loque
Samuel Lake
Joshua H. Larkin
Elisha Leigh
Silas Lock
Simeon Lovelan
Isaac Lorance
Benj. Lindsey
Judge S. Logan
J. Lamborn
Mahlon Lloyd
Lloyd L. Lewis
M. John Mauck
Wm. M'Cormac
George Mixter
S. M. Mack
Mrs. Martha Morrow
James Martin
Dr. H. N. Manning
Dr. J. M'Kown
Jacob Minton
Robert Mahaffey
James Miller
Patrick Maher
Elijah Morton
William Mayer
Mathias Malter
Robert — (from Middle-
John Martin [town, Ill.)
Justin S. Montague
Sarah Mathis
Aquila Moffatt
John M'Kune
John Manley
Samuel Markley
Wm. & S. Martin
Climena M'Lure
Mrs. Mary A. Merrill
Mr. M'Allister
M. P. M'Allister
George T. Metcalfe 2
Metcalfe & Frisby
N. Jonathan Nixon
O. H. L. Owens
P. Belden Pierce
Joseph W. Page
George Prichard
James Palmer
E. S. Price
Joseph Palmer
Erastus Peck
S. M. Parsons
Thaddeus Pomeroy
George W. Peters
Hugh Pearcy
Col. J. Peineck
Susanna Pratt
Samuel Porter
Ellen Philbee
Samuel Pitt
E. N. Powell 2
William J. Phelps
Mrs. Wm. H. Perry
R. Horatio Root
John A. Reed
Wm. O. Rockwood 2
Charles Rood
Phoeb Richmond
Peter Reynolds sr
Russell Randell
George Reynolds
Rupert & Lindsey
George Ridgway
Harry Robinson
Mr. Rose
James Rawlings
Christian Rodman
Jesse Rice
Katharine Robinson
Aaron Russell
S. Mr. Smith, care A. Gray
Isaac H. Stringer
Amiel Shepard
Albert H. Stafford
Sylvester Scovel
Capt. Siddell
Adam Sholl 2
Thomas Seater
Chas. Stewart, care J. C.
Jas. Smith [Flanagan
Joseph Stoner
Peter Sumer
Thomas H. Smith
William Scott
O. C. Skinner
Elizabeth Smith
George Slonaker
Wm. P. Sloan
J. & P. Shumway
Harman Stillman 2
Calvin Sampson
Lydia Jane Stillman
Albert Stimpson
Erastus Stacy
Joseph Sheppard
Therrygood Smith
T. William Thompson
Joseph Thompson 3
Thomas Taylor
Col. Tucker
H. Thrift
Josiah Thrift
Samuel Teller
Rev. Elisha Tenney
Mr. Terry
Theodore Tarleton
U. George W. Upshaw
V. Liberty Vaughan
Agnes Vercock
W. James West
Mr. Wells
John Watson
Dr. Thomas White
Jacob Woodley
Wm. B. Wood
Webb & Cleveland
Mrs. Elizabeth Wright
H. G. Otis Wales
Mrs. Mary A. Watson
Otis Wales
Sanford White
John Weidman
Eli Woodcock
Hugh Webster
William Wright
Geo. W. Winchester
Wm. G. Woodland
John J. Williamson
John Wood
Mary Wiseman
C. B. West
Wolcott & Goodwin
Thomas N. Wells
John Weitzel
J. C. FULLER, assistant. G. C. DANA, P. M.

FANNING MILLS, for sale very low by
Oct 14 ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

HATS, SHOES, &c.

SHOE MANUFACTORY.—This establishment, connected with the shoe store of the subscriber is removed to the corner of Fulton and Water streets.
Peoria, Dec. 16, 1837. JOHN A. M'COY.

REMOVAL.—The boot, shoe, hat and leather store of the subscriber, has been removed to the store room formerly occupied by James H. Work, one door from the corner of Water and Fulton streets, where is kept constantly for sale a general assortment of the above articles, at prices as low as any in the military tract. Dec 9 JOHN A. M'COY.

BOOT, SHOE, AND HAT STORE.—The subscriber has received and offers for sale, a new and extensive assortment of boots and shoes of every description, consisting in part of the following:
Men's thick boots; boys' and youth's do
Men's kip, calf and morocco do [do
Men's kip, calf and thick brogans; boys' and youth's
Men's leather over shoes; india rubber do
Ladies' calf, kip and morocco boots; gaiter and prunella do; village, lace and walking shoes
Ladies' French kid, morocco, seal and prunella slips and ties; children's slips and ankle ties
Misses' kip, calf and prunella boots and slips
Children's kip, calf, grain and morocco boots
Also, 10 cases of hats, consisting of fine satin beaver, silk, beaver, nutria, brush, otter and wool hats; fine otter, seal, muskrat and hair seal caps; ladies' and misses' beaver and satin beaver bonnets; ladies' Russia squirrel, elk and genette capes, boas, neck ties, &c.
C. W. M'CLALLEN,
Peoria, Dec. 9, 1837. Main-street.

PARKER & M'CRORY have just received a general assortment of shoes, boots, hats and caps, which they offer low at the corner of Water and Fulton streets 6t Dec 9

GOING CHEAP.—A few pieces superfine black broadcloths, which are offered for sale at great bargains.
Fur caps and hats, selling at reduced prices.
Boots, shoes and ready-made clothing, all going very low, at the corner of Washington and Main streets.
☞ *Don't mistake the place.*
Also, a few dozen calf and kip skins, which will be sold cheap. Dec 30 A. WILDER.

THIS IS THE BEST PLACE
To buy Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, and Ready-made Clothing, at wholesale or retail.

AMASA WILDER has just opened, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, opposite Messrs. Pettengill & Bartlett's, a large assortment of goods suitable for this market, among which are,
Gentlemen's fine calf boots; gentlemen's thick do
Do fur-lined overshoes; fine sewed & peg'd brogans
Thick do; fine pumps & shoes; ladies' gaiter boots
Fur-lined and trimmed rubbers and walking shoes
Ladies' boots; fine kid, leather and buckskin slips
Children's shoes and boots of all sizes and prices, good and cheap. *Also,*
Fine figured and plain merinoes; common do
Fine, common and low priced calicoes; net lace
A few pieces French prints; cambric muslins
Laces and silks; cambricks and fancy hdkfs
Cotton velvet; silk do; ginghams and ribins
Knit ing and sewing cotton; fine linen; tape; pins
Cotton and silk braids; sewing thread, needles, &c.
Ready-made clothing, such as cloaks, surtouts, frock and dress coats, pantaloons and vests.
☞ The citizens of Peoria and others are invited to call and examine this stock of goods, as great bargains can be had. 3m Dec 9

BOOTS, BOOTS.—500 pairs coarse boots, just received per steamer Bee, and for sale by
JOHN A. McCOY,
Sept. 2. Corner Main and Water streets.

BOOTS, BOOTS.

JUST received by the subscriber an extensive assortment of Thick Boots, consisting of
300 pair men's Thick Boots
50 do boy's do
which will be sold cheap for cash. The store of the subscriber is removed to the corner of Main and Water streets. J. T. STEVENS.
Peoria, December 2, 1837.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.—30 cases and trunks boots, shoes, hats and caps, received from New York and for sale by
Sept. 9, 1837. WREN & LOWRY.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Just received per steamer Mountaineer,
1000 lbs. superior sole leather
100 sides upper do
150 calf skins
30 cases coarse boots and shoes
For sale by JOHN A. M'COY,
Corner of Main & Water streets.
Peoria, November 18, 1837.

FINE Beaver, Nutria, silk, and brush hats; also, common fur and palm leaf hats; for sale by
May 13. J. T. STEVENS.

HORSE LOST.—Strayed from this town, about the 1st of August, a small sorrel horse, with a white face and feet. Whoever has taken him up, will be liberally rewarded by returning him to us.
Peoria, Nov. 18. BROOKS & COGSWELL.

TO MILLERS, &c.—The subscribers have received by late arrivals 15 sets of saw-mill irons complete. Also, a fresh arrival of superior *German bolting cloths*, which will be sold on accommodating terms by
Peoria, Nov. 18, 1837. FORSYTH & CO.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, with plats and specifications, will be received by the county commissioners' court of Knox county, Illinois, at their next March term, for building a good and permanent COURT-HOUSE, of modern architecture, in the town of Knoxville. The contractor will be required to give approved security, and the court will reserve the right to reject all proposals, provided a suitable plan is not presented.
By order of the county commissioners' court, December term, 1837. H. J. RUNKLE, Clerk.
Knoxville, Dec. 16, 1837. 1Mb1

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to David Damon, by note or account *now due*, are requested to be ready for payment by Monday next, 15th inst., at the office of Aiken & Bestor. JOHN FRINK, Jr.
Peoria, Jan. 13, 1838. By Aiken & Bestor.

NOTICE.—The subscriber, being about to remove from Peoria, has appointed Messrs. Reynolds & Smith, of Peoria, his agents. Those who stand indebted to him will confer a favor by calling on them and settling their respective accounts.
Peoria, Jan. 13, 1838. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

TO LET.—The house on Jefferson-street, near the corner of Liberty, recently occupied by Samuel H. Davis. It has two rooms and a kitchen, with a good garden. The rent will be low. Apply to H. P. Johnson, Esq. in the court-house, or the subscriber, under the bluff. Jan. 13 HUGH WEBSTER.

WHEAT WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for wheat by A. MEYER.
Peoria, October 21, 1837.

BROOKS & COGSWELL have just received per steam-boat Hero, 30 bags ground alum salt.
Peoria, Jan. 6, 1838.

SALT.—1500 barrels salt, just received in good order, and for sale by
ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER,
Peoria, April 29. Corner of Front and Fulton sts.

PORK! PORK!—Wanted by the subscriber, 300,000 lbs. of pork, to be delivered at his warehouse in Peoria. Dec 9 A. G. CURTENIUS.

TAKE NOTICE.—Persons having accounts with us are requested to settle the same by cash or notes immediately, as we are determined to settle up our business. [dec 23] BROOKS & COGSWELL.

REMOVAL.—*James H. Work* informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the brick building at the corner of Water and Fulton streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Stevens & Silliman, where he is constantly adding to his former stock extensive assortments of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c. and will endeavor to be always prepared to meet the wants of those who may favor him with a call.
Peoria, Dec. 16, 1837.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE.—A very neat second hand barouche, with falling top of leather, and two seats, for four persons, for sale low. Apply at this office. July 29, 1837.

FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.

WILLIAM FLORVILLE, lately from Springfield, Ill. and more recently from Bloomington, having located himself permanently in the town of Peoria, a few doors above Brooks & Cogswell's, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and its vicinity, also all *strangers* and *travelers* who may favor him with a call, that it would afford him extreme pleasure to take them by the *nose* at his "Temple of Fashion." Although by occupation *barber-ous*, yet he feels himself bound from the purest motives of humanity, to keep his instruments in good order, and inflict as little pain upon his *victims* as possible. He *lathers* his *subjects*, and the *bristles* vanish! He seizes his shears, and the too luxuriant *crop* disappears as if by magic! He also renovates the outward man, by removing all stains from his *apparel*.

N. B. W. F. will attend persons at their own houses, in cases of sickness, *professionally*.
Peoria, Jan. 6, 1838. 3m

HOUSES AND LANDS.

FOR SALE, a house and lot pleasantly situated on Washington-street, and convenient for a family residence. A large share of the payment may be made in merchandise, at a fair valuation, if application be soon made. RUDOLPHUS ROUSE.
Peoria, Dec. 30, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE store and lot now occupied by Mr. Perry on Main Street. Inquire of
Peoria, April 1, 1837. AIKEN & LITTLE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold cheap, and on easy terms, the house and lot now occupied by the subscriber, situate on the corner of Main and Perry streets.
Peoria, June 3, 1837. J. R. STANTON.

SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.—There will be offered at public auction, on SATURDAY, February 10, 1838, at the court-house door in Peoria, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the entire school section No. 16, in township 11 north of range 6 east of 4th principal meridian. Terms of sale,—one, two, and three years, with 12 per cent. interest; 6 months' interest in advance, and bond and mortgage, with approved security.
CHARLES KETTELLE,
Dec. 30, 1837. School commissioner Peoria co.

VALUABLE TAVERN FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to my farm in the country, I offer for sale my tavern house and lot in Peoria. It is situated in the south part of Water-street, fronting the steam-boat landing, is in all respects as perfect an establishment as any in town, and has hitherto had as large a share of patronage. No house in the Military Tract sustains a higher reputation. The lot is 72 feet front and 171 deep, with all convenient out buildings, the stable accommodating 21 horses. The tavern was built two years ago, is in perfect repair, and is the stage house for the Springfield and St. Louis line of stages. Having realized an independence from the business, I am disposed to give way to some one else, and retire to the country. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.
Peoria, Nov. 25, 1837. JACOB SLOUGH.

FARMS, HOUSES & TOWN LOTS, FOR SALE.

PERSONS at the east who wish to own land in this town or county, as well as those who visit here to make purchases, are invited to apply to the subscriber, living five miles west of Peoria. He has for sale several quarter sections, some of which are improved with good houses and land broken up, and others entirely unimproved, lying within five miles of town.

He has also three or four lots in Peoria, on some of which are good houses. Among the lots is that at the corner of Main and Water streets, 63 feet on Main and 24 on Water. This lot is not excelled in point of situation and business advantages by any in the town.

The prices will be low, and liberal time allowed on the payments. THOMAS PHILLIPS.
Peoria county, Oct. 23, 1837.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE west half of section 34, in township 8 north of range 7 east, about three or four miles west of Peoria. This half section of land is of excellent quality, well timbered, and well watered with never failing springs. It offers strong inducements to the immigrant who wishes to make him a good farm.

Also the south-east quarter of section 22, in township 7 north of range 7 east, ten or 12 miles west of Peoria. About sixty acres of this quarter is first rate prairie, and the remainder well timbered. About thirty acres are under fence and cultivation. There is also a first rate double log cabin, stable, &c. on the premises. Inquire of STONE, FIELD & MARKS, St. Louis, or of the subscriber in Peoria, who is agent of the owners. ONSLOW PETERS.
Peoria, Sept. 16, 1837.

NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of the late Nathan N. Freeman, deceased, to present the same to me, or to the judge of probate of Peoria county, on or before the last day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.
Peoria, Nov. 18, 1837. SETH FREEMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of the late Thomas Connelly, deceased, to present the same to me, or to the judge of probate of Peoria county, on or before the last day of January next; and all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.
Peoria, Oct. 28, 1837. GEO. DUPREE, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having received letters of administration on the estate of Robert M'Kay, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
ANDREW GRAY, Admr.
Peoria, July 29, 1837. tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Bacon, deceased, late of Knox county, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same to the undersigned, or to the probate justice of the said county of Knox, within nine months from the date hereof for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the subscribers. THOS. SIMMONS,
HERMAN KNOX,
Executors of Ebenezer Bacon.
Knoxville, Dec. 30, 1837. 4t-2.12p

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Lowry, Wade & Co. are once more requested to make immediate payment. Accounts not settled before the 15th of January next, without exception, will be left for collection. SAMUEL LOWRY.
Peoria, Dec. 30, 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all persons indebted to the trustees of school section number 16, in township 7 north, range 6 east of the 4th principal meridian, that the undersigned has been appointed treasurer for the board of trustees of said township, and that the notes and mortgages are in his hands for collection. Unless the moneys due thereon are paid by the 20th January next, suits will be commenced to enforce payment.

Notice also is given to those purchasers who have neglected to give security for the payment of their respective purchases, that unless they come forward and make payment in conformity to the terms of sale, suits will be commenced against them on the 21st of January next. By order of the trustees,
JOHN M'FADDEN, Treasurer.
Peoria county, Dec. 30, 1837. 4t

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, having given an unusual indulgence to those indebted to him for professional services, finds it essential, to the payment of his own debts, that others should pay him. He is therefore under the necessity of requiring a speedy settlement of all accounts, pro and con, without further delay. R. ROUSE, M. D.
Peoria, Dec. 30, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the county commissioners' court of Peoria county, Ill. on the first Monday in March next, for license to establish a ferry to cross the Illinois river at or opposite Wesley city, when and where all interested may attend. JOHN. R. CRANDALL.
Wesley city, Nov. 13, 1837.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of the late Thomas Hunt, of Peoria county, deceased, to present the same to us, or to the judge of probate of Peoria county, on or before the 17th of February next; and all persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment.
ELIZABETH HUNT,
GEORGE W. HUNT,
Peoria county, Jan. 6, 1838. 6t Admrs.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me by note or book account are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of January next. A. MEYER.
Peoria, Dec. 23, 1837.

ALL persons are forbid receiving or in any way negotiating for a note drawn in favor of Ephraim Hoyt, or Ephraim Hoyt jun., payable in April or May next, as there exists an agreement that the said note is not to be paid until the land comes in market where the said Hoyt lately lived, near the town of Charleston, the claim of which was bought of Thomas Johnson by said Hoyt. DANIEL FASH.
Peoria, Jan. 13, 1838. 3tp

THE public is hereby notified that the subscriber has indirectly lost from his possession five several promissory notes drawn by Wm. J. Dudley to him or bearer, for eighty-six dollars, each payable on demand, dated Nov. 25, 1837; witnessed by Ephraim B. Gerould and Benjamin M. Robinson, and of which said Dudley has been notified, and has executed new notes for which he holds my receipt in full satisfaction of the former notes. Also, that said obligations never will be paid unless at the extremity of the law.
JOHN R. SLOAN.
Peoria, Dec. 2, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Josiah Sanborn, by note or account, are requested to make settlement before the first day of February next; after which time the notes and accounts are to be left with an officer for collection, without regard to persons. By order of said Sanborn, AIKEN & BESTOR,
Peoria, Jan. 13, 1838. Agents.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Peoria.

A. G. CURTENIUS,
Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Corner of Water and Liberty-streets,
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

FORSYTH & CO.,
General Agents, Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Merchants,
J. R. Forsyth, Wheeling, Va. }
Andrew Gray, Peoria, Ill. } PEORIA, ILL.

ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
J. C. Armstrong, }
Geo. J. Gallagher, } *PEORIA, ILL.*
REFERENCES:
Jamison Samuel & Co., St. Louis.
Brander, McKenna & Wright, New Orleans.
Strader & Gorman, Cincinnati.

AIKEN & BESTOR,
Military and General Land Agents,
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
Beg leave to offer their services to their friends and the public for purchasing, entering, and selling lands; the payment of taxes; examining titles; or personal inspection of lands, giving their proportion of timber and prairie, with their quality and value, distance from towns, &c. &c. in the MILITARY or adjoining DISTRICTS.
Mark M. Aiken, }
Geo. C. Bestor. } REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm. Slade, Middlebury, Vt.
Elixur Bates, Esq. Springfield, Mass.
Hon. Gerret Y. Lansing, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. Charles G. Ferris, New York city.
George Law, Esq. Baltimore, Md.
M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Washington city.
Col. Samuel Burch, do.
Overton Carr, Esq. do.
Wright Smith, Esq. Cincinnati, O.
Jacob Bigelow, Esq. Michigan city, Ind.
Hon. John Reynolds, Belleville, Ill.

ALEXANDER COOPER,
Manufacturer of copper, tin, zinc, and sheet iron ware.
MAIN-STREET, PEORIA, ILL.
Tinware, wholesale and retail, at the St. Louis prices.
Orders from merchants thankfully received, and will be filled with promptness and despatch.

FARRELL & LIPPINCOTT,
(Formerly W. B. Farrell,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Dye stuffs, Chemicals, Varnishes, Patent medicines, Window Glass, Paints, and Oils Surgical instruments, &c. &c.
MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.
N. B. Prices as low as any in the western country.
W. B. Farrell, Peoria. | Jesse Lippincott, Pittsb'g Pa.

PARKER & M'CRORY,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Corner of Water and Fulton streets,
PEORIA.

COMMISSION HOUSE...PEORIA.
PARKER & M'CRORY,
Are prepared and will make liberal advances on all merchandise left with them on commission.
☞ *Corner of Fulton and Water streets, Peoria, Ill.*
REFERENCES:
Walter G. Freeland, New-Orleans.
January, Stettinius & Brother, St. Louis.
Alter & Howell, J. D. Shewalter, Aiken & Bestor, Peoria. Dec 16

JOHN A. M'COY,
Dealer in Leather of all kinds, Boots, Shoes and Hats,
Corner of Main and Water streets,
PEORIA.

STEVENS & SILLIMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Water-street, Peoria, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES H. SANFORD,
Attorney at Law, Peoria, Illinois.
☞ Office in the rear room, over the store of Alter & Howell, Main-street.
REFERENCES.
Hervey Sanford, Esq., *New-Haven, Conn.*
Seth P. Staples, Esq., George C. Goddard, Esq., Abijah Fisher, Esq., Geo. P. Shipman, Esq., Hugh Laing, Esq., *New-York.*
Manny, Lyman & Co., *St. Louis.* jan 6-1ypd

GEO. B. PARKER.
PROBATE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
☞ Office opposite the post-office, over M. & J. A. Neal's store, Main street, Peoria.
N. B. Probate court held on the first Monday in every month. Sept. 30, 1837.

ONSLOW PETERS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, PEORIA, ILL.
Office in the court house.

E. N. POWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Peoria, Illinois,
Will practice his profession in Peoria, Putnam, Tazewell, and the adjoining counties; also in the supreme court of the state. Claims left in his charge for collection, in any part of the state, will be attended to promptly. To all matters connected with commercial law, and to the examination and prosecution of land claims, he will devote his faithful attention.
☞ Office in the court-house.
HE REFERS TO
Hon. John C. Wright, T. Walker, Esq., Mr. Wright Smith, Mr. Marcus Smith, *Cincinnati.* Messrs. Chambers & Garving, *Louisville.* C. D. Drake, Esq., Wilson Primm, Esq., *St. Louis.* Messrs. Forsyth & Co., Armstrong & Gallagher, *Peoria.* Peoria, Ap. 1, 1837.

WILLIAM FRISBY. GEO. T. METCALFE.
FRISBY & METCALFE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Peoria, Illinois.
Office in the court house.
☞ G. T. M., having been appointed commissioner for the purpose within the state of Illinois, is authorized to take depositions, affidavits, and acknowledgments of deeds or other instruments, to be used or recorded in the state of Massachusetts. Peoria, Sept. 9, 1837.

C. H. FREEMAN & BROTHER,
LAND AGENTS, PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
Refer to
Samuel T. Tisdale, Esq. } New-York. Watson Freeman, Esq. } Boston.
Messrs. Fowler & Clapp, } S. Stone, Jun. }

Land Office.

JOHN L. BOGARDUS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 1, Beekman-street, New-York, and Peoria, Ill.

ILLINOIS, Missouri, Arkansas, Military bounty, general land office and western agency. Patents obtained and titles perfected for soldiers or their heirs, either. 1st, revolutionary; 2d, late war; 3d, Canadian volunteers; 4th, English refugees from the United States to Canada and Nova Scotia; 5th, deserters from the British army, or the heirs in all the above cases; 6th, titles to lands forfeited for non-payment of tax, reclaimed; 7th, heirs under age entitled to lands sold for taxes; 8th, those who parted with their discharges, warrants, or titles, before the patents issued, can reclaim the same; 9th, lands in the several states and territories of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia and Texas, bought and sold, or exchanged, taxes paid, and titles investigated, obtained and perfected, on application at this office.

Postmasters throughout the United States, and other gentlemen, forwarding any of the above claims and acting as agents in their several sections of country, will be entitled to 25 per cent. on all commissions. Communications post paid. July 15.

Land Agency.

FOR the purpose of giving information to settlers and speculators, the subscribers keep themselves supplied with maps and town plats. Their knowledge of the country and lands in market, will enable them to be of essential service to strangers.

TOWN LOTS AND REAL ESTATE. For sale, several building lots on Water and Main-streets. Also, several good farms in this county.
C. H. FREEMAN & BROTHER,
May 13, 1837. Main-street, Peoria.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living three miles north of Peoria, some time in May last, THREE YEARLING CALVES; one a black and white pied steer, with a crop off the left ear and an underbit out of the right; another a red steer, with same marks; the third a red and white pied heifer, no ear mark recollected. They were purchased on the other side of the river at the sale of the late David Mathis's estate, last spring. Any person who will give me such information as will lead to their recovery shall be liberally rewarded. H. SCHNEBLY.
Peoria county, Dec. 30, 1837. 3t

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 15th ult. a large black COW, with a white face, and stripe along the back bone, both horns broke, and marked J. D. quite dim on the right hip. Also a white HEIFER, with red spots about the neck, also marked J. D. on the right hip. Any person giving such information as will enable me to get them again, will be liberally rewarded.
Peoria, Dec. 30, 1837. 3t JAMES DENBY.

6 TUNS CASTINGS, just received and for sale by
dec 16 PETTENGILL & BARTLETT.

40,000 lbs. PORK wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to PARKER & M'CRORY,
Dec 16 Corner of Water and Fulton streets.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—HENRY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, entitled "an act concerning the public revenue," approved February 27, 1823, and "an act concerning public roads," approved February 3d, 1825, the clerk of the county commissioners' court of said county of Henry, will, on the first MONDAY of March, 1826, proceed to sell the whole, or so much of each tract of land described in the following list, lying in said county, as will pay the taxes, interest and cost, due and unpaid thereon for the year therein set forth; the same having been returned to this county, by the auditor of public accounts, as delinquent and unpaid, on the first day of September, 1825. The sale will be held in the town of Dayton, (Green River post office,) in said county, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until completed. Given under my hand at Dayton, this 30th of December, 1825. JAMES M. ALLAN, Clerk.

Purchaser.	Present owner.	Acres.	Description.	Year.	Sit.	Range.	Qrtr. Sec.	Tax.	Int.	Cost.
I. Brundige—U. Locket	Henry Stewart	160	s w ¼	1d n	3 e	1837	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Allman			s w ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Elijahzi Brown	J. B. Abbott		s e ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Benjamin Smithson			s w ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Benjamin Thomas	Romulus Riggs		n w ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Gaugy	D. C. McKinney		s e ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Courtney	Crain & Hall		s w ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Tilson Barrows	William Cobley		s e ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Samuel Staples	James Rondallet		s e ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Thomas Skinner	Nathaniel Gowing		n e ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Curtis			n e ¼	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Jones			n w ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Noah Reed	Sam'el Sanford		n e ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Cochran	Joseph Coley		s w ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Matthew Patterson			n e ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Lamaster	John Thiel		n w ¾	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Joseph Lout	Cole		n w 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Jacob Anderson	William Ledsavick		s w 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Wright			s e 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Cyber			n e 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Lefever			n w 11	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Uriah Hudson	Isaac C. Lee		s w 11	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Elijah Attwood	Romulus Riggs		s e 11	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Holmes	John Wats		n w 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Fitch			n e 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
E. Von Rezhhoun	John I. Degroff		n e 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Gideon Aldrich	Hezekiah Godfrey		s e 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Elijah Branch			s e 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
M. Murrill			n e 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Nathan Nesbitson	Z. Cook jun.		s w 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Wm. S. Corbin	Nathan Burrows		n e 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Thomas Morgan	Romulus Riggs		s w 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Thomas Gowen	Robert Archibald		s e 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Edwards	Earl Blakeslee		n w 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Gibbs			n e 24	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Michial Pellegerber			s e 24	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Daniel Weeks			s e 23	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Kendall Pearce	Romulus Riggs		s e 23	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Asa W. Dirkes			n e 27	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
David Durkes			n w 27	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Francis Gowen	Jasper Ward		s e 25	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Ebenezer Kent	Nehemiah Eastman		n w 25	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Reuben Loring	Ezekiel Whitman		n e 25	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Smith	Samuel Berrian		n e 24	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Israel Turbett			s w 20	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Mary Thagee	Elisa Keyes		s e 31	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Burt			s w 32	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Daniel Bamford			s w 1	15 n	3 e	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Lewis Sudduth			s e 1	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Bryant Hall			n e 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Young	Calvin Call		s w 3	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Witherspoon	Aaron Ellis		s e 3	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Francis Spuel	S. B. Mann		s w 4	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Thomas McMann			n e 4	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James McDonald	E. Kelly		n e 5	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Von Felt	S. Nelson		n e 6	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Guernsey Chalons	Hennings Wamen		n e 8	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Henry Waddligh	William Whitaman		n w 8	do	do	do	2.38	.21	1.20	
Thomas Draper	name		s e 18	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
David Burlow	J. Robinson & others		n e 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Zedee Thomas	Chambers & Van Aliar		s w 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Abrahum Rhoa	D. C. McKinsey		s e 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Brown	Gwinn & Hall		n e 11	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Prichard			n e 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Amon Wentworth			n w 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Charles Willis			n w 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Elijah Coan	Phil Sisomth		s w 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Stroud			n e 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Willis Howe			n w 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Daniel Archer			n w 17	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Adams	J. Parker		n w 17	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Isaac Campbell			s e 17	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Ira Willard	F. Jones		s e 18	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Benjamin Whissen	I. Nelson		s e 18	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Samuel Higgins			s e 26	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Peter White	Richard Berrian		s w 1	14 n	4 e	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
George Anderson	James Berrian		s e 1	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Marr			s e 3	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
O. Gates, &c	A. Blair		s w 2	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Cruver	John Sevier		s w 6	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
David Pomeroy			s e 4	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Morrison	S. G. Wright		s e 5	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Cornelius Decker			s e 5	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Grigor	Alvan Cushman		s e 6	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Benjamin Baldwin			n e 7	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Mosley	Robert McClelland		n e 7	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Conrad Wager			n e 8	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Theodosia Stephenson	William Ellis		n w 8	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
B. Barker	B. Barker		s w 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Abraham A. Burt			s e 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
George Boskins	Burton & Farman		n e 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Joseph L. Cobb	Joseph Schofield		n w 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Henry Cherrey	Wilcot Hedden		n w 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Moses Curbin	David Bentley		s e 9	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Stephen Melcher	Reuben Mosher		n w 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Samuel Cushlow			n w 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Austin Anderson	R. S. B. Colton		s w 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Piper	Mary Rudd		s e 10	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Ichabod Lucas		320	n s 11	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
Abraham Casper		160	s w 11	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Elliot	William Ellis		s e 11	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
J. Hamilton	Solomon McNeil		n e 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Campbell			n w 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Ibram Harris	S. S. Divinell		n e 12	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Whiting Bucken	Simeon Franklin		n w 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
A. M. Leroy	Reuben Mosher		s w 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Joseph Van Order	Robert Gadsey		s e 13	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
I. Hilliard	Joseph Grant		n e 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Hardin			n w 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Shirton			s w 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Asa Abel			s e 14	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Nathaniel White	George Wilson		n w 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Stephen Ellis			s w 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Stephen Francis			s e 15	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Barney Kelly	Isham Tubet	320	n s 15	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
Plesman Turbellake	Isaac Reed	160	s w 17	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Nicholas Greene	Romulus Riggs		n e 17	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Eleazer Weber			n w 17	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Bradley			n e 18	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Cobbman		320	e ½ 18	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
John Wheeler		160	n e 20	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Ballard,	Michael Haley		s w 20	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Hughs	Romulus Riggs	320	s ½ 20	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
John Mooney	S. Hilton	160	n w 21	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Abram Stagg	S. B. Munn		s w 21	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Hudson Cree	John Williams & son		s e 21	do	do	do	2.38	.21	1.20	
Jesse Cantrell	Edmund Morris		n e 22	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Benjamin Gibbreath	Robert C. Vose		n w 22	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Adam Spink	John Gilbrege		s e 22	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Henry Wells	William Trotter		n e 23	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Aaron H. Hoyt	Rodolphus Cowen		s w 23	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
David Swengard			n w 23	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
George Ayres			n e 24	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Bethlehe's	Elihu Atwater		n w 1	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Richardson Rowland			s e 24	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Drury Taylor			s w 24	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Alexander Watson			n w 25	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Hindman Smith			s w 25	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Morrison	Alexander Purvis		s e 25	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
David Bing	J. Robinson & others		n w 26	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Amos Allen		320	s ½ 26	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
Joseph York	W. M. O'Harra	160	n e 27	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
V. Langley	Abraham Blanding		n w 27	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Samuel Steele	Nicholas G. Ridgely	320	s ½ 27	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
Thomas Doyle	Romulus Riggs	160	n e 28	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Bidwell	Reuben Bancock		n w 28	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Brown	J. Robinson & others		s w 28	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Jacob Jay	James Rondlett		s e 28	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Harvey Slater			n e 29	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	

Purchaser.	Present owner.	Acres.	Description.	Year.	Sit.	Range.	Qrtr. Sec.	Tax.	Int.	Cost.
Aaron W. Bouter		160	nw 29, 14 n,	4 e,	1837	2.48	.21	1.20		
William Wiseman			n w 28,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Keele			s w 29,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Henry Walters	Rufus Bunnell		s e 29,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Waddell	William H. Hoho		n e 30,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Isaac Powers, jun.			n w 31,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Joseph Boddy	Benjamin Knower		s w 31,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Potter	Mech. bank Balt.		s w 32,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Joseph Boyd			s e 32,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Edward Dowson		320	s ½ 33,	do	do	do	4.56	.42	2.40	
John B. Brogan	James Van Rensellaer	160	s w 33,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Benjamin Kelso	Jacob Hafley		n w 33,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Dey	Rufus Rest		n e 34,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Ansbel Burrows	—— Johnson		n w 34,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
John Woolman			s w 34,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
William Brown	D. Brown		s e 36,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
George Goodloe			n e 35,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Edward Dandy	Romulus Riggs		s w 35,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Daniel Garey	J. Robinson & others		s e 35,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Samuel L. Hall			n e 36,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Henry Gill			n w 36,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
J. W. Hanna	Jonathan Hudson		s w 36,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Josephus Hendrickson	S. B. Munn		s e 36,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Francis Nepher	John G. Hauser		n e 13,	15 n,	4 e,	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
James Gowen	same		s e 13,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
C. G. Chatsko—W. Com-Samuel C. Wright	(joint George Hall		n w 24,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Caleb Cotton	Joseph Bateman		n w 21,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Elisha Bunker			n e 22,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Elisha Bunker	John Townsend		n w 22,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
L. Foster	J. Robinson & others		n w 27,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Joseph Brackett			n e 27,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Jacob Wheeler	Romulus Riggs		n e 28,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Philip Dalbenson	James Lockyer		n w 28,	do	do	do	2.48	.21	1.20	
Robert Fisher	James D. Wadsworth		n w 28,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Henry Shorey			n e 30,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Henry Shorey	Joshua Rundall		n w 32,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
James Christie	S. B. Munn & Robinson & others		n w 33,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Samuel Carl	James Parshall		n e 33,	15 n,	5 e,	do	do	do	do	
John Bostwick	Samuel Davis		n e 24,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Joseph Outwaters	James Greene		n w 24,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
J. M'Lean or M'Lean			n e 25,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Robert Sergeant	Richard Smith		n w 25,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Josiah Osborne			n e 26,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
William Hare			n w 26,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Page Baker, &c			s e 25,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Benjamin Wytham			s w 25,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Elisha Kimball	Charles Oakley		s e 26,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Tilly King	James W. Yates		s w 26,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
James Francis			s e 33,	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Benjamin Turbet			s w 33,	do	do	do	do	do	do	

STATE OF ILLINOIS—HENRY COUNTY, ss.

I James M. Allan, clerk of the county commissioners' court for said county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct list, as furnished me by the auditor of public accounts.

JAMES M. ALLAN, Clerk.

State of Illinois, Peoria county, ss.

I do certify that the foregoing advertisement for the sale of public lands in the county of Henry, was duly published on the 30th of January, 1826, in the "Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer," published in Peoria, Peoria county, Ill., and that the number of the foregoing newspapers which contained the same, was printed and published once a week, for four successive weeks, and were distributed to each subscriber as directed by law.

JAMES M. ALLAN, Clerk. Publisher.

AIKEN'S MILLS.

THE subscriber will commence business on the 9th of October next, with merchant and rye, for 62½ cts. per bushel. Superfine flour, 3 dollars per barrel, cash or trade on hand and for sale. H. S. AIKEN.

Peoria, Sept. 18, 1827.

JUST RECEIVED—A few pattern of Melvin Bolt's superior patent plows, for sale by the subscriber at Peoria. Sept. 18. Corner 2d Main and Washington st.

WANTED—Immediately, a number of hands to go to the lower and high planing machines, at Peoria. Inquire of the subscriber at the factory or of Mr. Boyd's other description will have a fair opportunity of obtaining employment at one of the best factories in the western country. Apply to S. B. KING.

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827.

Chicago then over for sale.

BROOKS & BLANCHARD have just received per steamboat Superior from Buffalo,

1 package of winter dry goods; 1 case flannels
1 " " cassimeres; 1 " " cassinetts
1 case dark prints; 1 lot gentlemen's fine cloaks
1 " do mens' overcoats; 4 do buckskin shirts
30 pieces iron, assorted; 4 barrels cavendish tobacco
1 barrel pipes; 1 do cut tobacco.

On hand, 500 bags of salt. Persons wishing to buy goods will find it to their advantage to call at the store of the subscribers.

S. B. KING.

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The subscribers have received a general assortment of seasonable goods, which they offer on unusually reasonable terms, among which are the following:

Blue, black, olive and mixed broadcloths & drab cloths
Blue, black, striped and plaid cassimeres
Plaid and striped cassinetts; Circlets and coatings
Flannels, cotton and silk shawls and plaids
300 pieces dark prints; 8 pieces English merinos
10 pairs blue and scarlet blankets, 4-4 to 10-4
30 lb green do; 2 pieces point blankets
Bombazines, crapes, and bombazetts
Silk velvets, domestic fancy, cashmere and merino
red bone, 3 sizes; Ladies' fancy combs
Ivory, horn and pearl buttons. FARNUM & ROY.

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Just received by FARNUM & MCROAY,

4 bales brown shirtings and sheetings
2 bales bleached do; 2 bales drilling
6 pieces brown and bleached drill; 6 do ticking
1 bale cotton yarn.

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827.

WINDOW SASH—3000 lights window sash, 8 by 10, for sale by the subscriber, in any quantity to suit purchasers. STEVENS & SILLIMAN.

Peoria, Dec. 18, 1827.

SNUFF—Just received, a few kegs of Scotch Maccaboy snuff, for sale by R. ANNAN & Co.

Peoria, Dec. 18, 1827.

New Boot & Shoe Store in Alton.

THE subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale at their store in Alton, a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of their own manufacture, consisting in part of the following kinds, viz:

Men's fine and coarse boots
Gentlemen's fashionable and plain dress pumps
Ladies' fine and coarse shoes
Misses' and children's do
Boys' and youths' do
Men's and boys' coarse brogans
Women's and misses' do
Men's and boys' calf and kip pumps
Men's and boys' calf and kip half boots
Men's and boys' calf and kip shoes
Men's and boys' calf and kip brogans
Men's and boys' calf and kip sandals
Men's and boys' calf and kip bootees
Men's and boys' calf and kip gaiters
Men's and boys' calf and kip overalls
Men's and boys' calf and kip moccasins
Men's and boys' calf and kip slippers
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing pumps
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing shoes
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing boots
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing half boots
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing bootees
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing gaiters
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing overalls
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing moccasins
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing slippers
Men's and boys' calf and kip dancing sandals

Also, a few pairs of ladies' and misses' morocco shoes, and a few pairs of ladies' and misses' kid shoes.

Alton, Oct. 16, 1827. 6m

Notice to Surveyor's Office.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, and the settlers and others in the land lands in said county, that he has an office with the surveyor's office, where all kinds of land surveying business will be promptly attended to by him, or by his authorized deputies. He has the sign of the Sun, Moon, Stars and will give good information to surveying in this county. THOS. FORMAN, Surveyor.

Peoria, July 29, 1827. N. B. Mr. Mahlon Dickerson is authorized as my deputy surveyor from this date. T. F.

Peoria, July 29, 1827. 6m

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber has opened a livery stable, on Water street, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Cole's store, where he will at all times, have horses and carriages for hire on reasonable terms, who may desire to ride on pleasure or business. R. M. ROBINSON.

Peoria, August 19, 1827.

STRAYED from the town of Peoria, on the 25th of Sept. last, first bay horse of cattle, three years old, one ear. Said steers are red, with white faces, and have the end of their tails cut off: the one is black speckled, with her left horn broke off about half way. They all have holes in each ear. Whoever will return said cattle to the subscribers in Peoria, or give information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. A. B. & J. & W. PAGE.

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827.

TRUNKS—Leather and hair trunks constantly on hand at Store 11. BOYLE & HARDY'S.

Alter & Moved.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of

Blue, black, olive and mixed broadcloths
Fancy cassimeres; Plaid and merino cassinetts
Circlets, coatings, flannels and cashmeres, some of superior quality
Bombazines, crapes and bombazetts; Merino shawls
Printed cotton, 3 sorts; Bandanna handkerchiefs
Blue drillings; Irish linens; dressed cambric
Plain and fancy muslins; Jaconet and cambric muslins
A variety of printed muslins, gingliams and prints
Also a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
All of which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Peoria, April 1, 1827. FARNUM & ROY.

Goods H. Work,

ON door north of Messrs. Armstrong & Gallagher's store, is receiving a handsome assortment of the richest of Paris and the vicinity, to call and see them, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or on terms that cannot fail to satisfy and please purchasers. Their assortment consists in part of the following goods, viz:

Superfine black, blue and fancy colored cloths
Cassimeres and cassinetts; Fancy silk vests
Black and colored silk worsteds; Mousseline de de
Plain and figured bombazines; Black and fancy crapes
Plain book and figured do; black Italian bombazines
Black, white, green and red gros de naples
Black and white Italian crapes; Leghorn bonnets
Ladies' and misses' fancy hats; Ladies' and misses' Leghorn and straw hats; Ladies' and misses' fancy flats
Gentlemen's Swissmuslin cravats; Pittsburgh corduroy
English merinos, plain and figured
Black and colored bombazets; do do cravenettes
Brown and bleached shirting and sheeting muslins
Cotton checks; silk and cotton umbrellas
Misses' and children's fancy bonnets, &c. &c.

A good assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY
Queensware, China, Glass and Delft ware, all to suit lady's bandanna, knives, razors, scissors, &c. &c.
Also, a great variety of groceries, viz:
Madeira, Lisbon and Port wines; also GROCERIES, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARES
Which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Peoria, April 1, 1827.

Books and Maps,

NEW Guide for Emigrants to the West
Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri
Sectional Map of do
Webb's Universal Cyclopedia and Unabridged Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
WEBB & LOWRY.

Peoria, Oct. 28, 1827.

BLOWS—50 of Prescott's improved plows, all assorted, for sale by this subscriber, who will grant indulgence at reasonable rates if they do not prove satisfactory. JOSEPH J. THOMAS

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827.

PEORIA HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber of Messrs. Hall & Gregory, of Alton and Winter's, to their new stand, where on the river bank nearly opposite Messrs. Boyle & Hardy's, the commodiousness of their warehouse they are now prepared to receive and forward, by Keelboat or Steamboat, to any place in the western country. Having business in better advantage than heretofore, they hope by strict attention to the interests of those who may favor them with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. Produce and carriages will always be received at the lowest rates. T. F. HOGAN.

Peoria, June 17, 1827.

ST. ROAT HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

In front of the landing, corner of Main and Water st.

THE subscriber, grateful for the liberal encouragement of his buildings, is prepared to accommodate travellers in a manner equal to any establishment in the western country. Horses and carriages will always be kept in readiness for the conveyance of the mail. J. R. SLOAN.

Peoria, June 17, 1827.

JOSEPH J. THOMAS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Peoria and its vicinity that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business, in all its branches, opposite the Presbyterian church, Main street, where he will be glad to entrust all kinds of cabinet work to his care, and will endeavor to execute it in a manner that will meet approval. Sofas, wash-stands, bureaus, sideboards, secretaries, pier-tables, corner tables, bedsteads, &c.

All orders will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the patronage of the public thankfully acknowledged.

☞ Funerals attended to when called upon

Peoria, August 19, 1827. tf

GUTTING UP A SAINT.

A dandy in Brandywy wishing to be witty, accosted the old tell-tale as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes, jump in, jump in."

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

ALL kinds of Michigan money except Monroe taken for dry goods at cost.

Just received per steam-boat Ariel,

1 large puncheon rum, a choice article
1 chest old Hyson tea
1 " young Hyson do
1 box superior chewing tobacco
3 do superfine flour on hand
1 do Pickled Mackerel, No. 1
Glass lamps by 11, do 4 by 10
For sale by BROOKS & COGSWELL.

TAKE NOTICE—All those having notes and accounts against the late firm of Brooks & Co. of Peoria, December 2, 1827.

PEARL HANDLE KNIVES—A very superior article on hand and for sale by R. ANNAN & Co.

Peoria, Sept. 29, 1827. 56 Market-street

IRISH GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh stock of groceries, and are prepared to supply country merchants and families generally on the most reasonable terms for money.

STEVENS & SILLIMAN.

☞ They keep a constant supply of Brown, Rose, crushed and loaf sugar, of the very best quality.

Peoria, Dec. 16, 1827.

PRINCIPE SEGARS—A few thousand superior Segars, just received and for sale by R. ANNAN & Co.

50 Market-street, near the National hotel.

Peoria, Dec. 4, 1827.

WANTED—Chickens, butter, eggs, and other produce. July 17. A. MEYER.

PORTER—5 casks Pittsburgh porter; 10 boxes Philadelphia do. for sale low by

Oct. 11. ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

CANDLES—50 boxes Thorn's mould candles; 50 do. do. 10 do. do. for sale low by

Oct. 11. A. MEYER.

CHAMPAGNE WINE, of choice brands, for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

PEPPER SAUCE—10 boxes pepper sauce for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

BOYSIONS—3000 lbs. well cured Boysions—3000 do. chumbers; 500 do. lard; 50 bbls. flour just received for sale low by STEVENS & SILLIMAN.

STONE WARE—3000 gallons stone ware just received and for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

July 29.

CHEESE—Western Reserve cheese, for sale very low by the case, by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

WHISKY—30 barrels old rectified Ohio whisky, for sale on accommodating terms by the barrel or gallon.

Oct 14 A. MEYER.

CHEESE—8 cases Western Reserve cheese, just received and for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

CANDLES & SOAP.—6 boxes sperm candles, and 10 do. do. just received and for sale by

June 17 PETTINGILL & BARTLETT.

SPERM—600 lamps winter sperm, just received and for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

Peoria, Dec. 11. BROOKS & BLANCHARD.

BARBER & MCROAY have just received per steamboat Superior,

3 kegs sugared almonds
3 kegs assorted candy; 2 bbls starch
1 box cavendish; 4 do. tobacco, which they offer for sale for cash. Dec 9

BARKER & MCROAY have just received per steamboat Superior,

10 pieces super Holland gin; 2 pipes superior brandy
6 bbls Jamaica spirits; 2 do Cassville wine
2 do. do. Port do; 1 do. superior tobacco
6 baskets champagne do, choice brands
1 bbl. Madeira wine; 1 case superior cigars
6 boxes Havana do; 10 do half spanish do
1 bale superior blankets; 1 do. pilot cloth
2 chests tea; 4 boxes candles; 4 do fuel sugar
1 bbl. loaf do; 1 do. crushed do; 1 do. powdered do
1 do. do. do. 1 do. do. do. 1 do. do. do.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers are now receiving a large and handsome assortment of groceries, which are prepared to supply their customers and the public on the most reasonable terms.

Peoria, Dec. 11, 1827. BROOKS & BLANCHARD.

ALLAY CHAGRIS—500 pint corrected and for sale by R. ANNAN & Co.

St. Louis, July 29, 1827. 50 Market-street.

SUGAR—Just received three hhds. loaf sugar, and for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

Dec 25

CIDER—30 barrels cider, of superior quality, for sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

A FULL assortment of the best and most salable for winter and present use, for sale by

Peoria, Oct. 14, 1827. ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

LIMONS—3 boxes fresh lemons, just received and for sale by

Dec 24 ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

GROCERIES—For sale by ARMSTRONG & GALLAGHER.

Dec 25

Notice.

THE subscriber has just returned from Saint Louis with a large and handsome assortment of GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or produce.

☞ I informed that I have just returned from Saint Louis with a large and handsome assortment of goods, best in town, which will be sold low for cash or produce. Call and see for yourselves. A. MEYER.

Peoria